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The Bombay Gazette.

No 9 854—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, ELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

HE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on AY, 28th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah n be sent by this steamer.

ACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

une 1880.

MUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

GERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
l Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
[illegible]	360	220	80
[illegible]	380	240	90
[illegible]	500	340	140
...ples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer CASTORE, Captain H. Mahorcich, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	[illegible]	295	143 0
To Port Said	[illegible]	255	131 0
To Suez	[illegible]	240	122 0
To Aden	[illegible]	180	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin..	about 5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	26th June.
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.				
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Baird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2215	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
" "	New York	Rs. 600
" "	Liverpool	" 500
" "	Marseilles and Genoa	" 450
" "	Naples	" 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700		16th "

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	16th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTEEN PER SHARE, will be made to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th of April, 1880, at the Company's Office, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1880. Shareholders applying for payment of the above distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

By Order of the Liquidators,

NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1880.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN STETTIN.

CAPITAL	Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, household furniture, merchandise and ships in Harbour on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN PARIS. EXCLUSIVE RESERVE FUND, CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company and Fortuna General Insurance Company in Berlin, Capital Rs. 45,00,000.

The "Italia" in Genoa (Italy), Limited, and The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland), Limited.

MARINE INSURANCE Company's Capital Rs. 40,00,000.

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG SULZER & Co., Agents.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FULL REPORT on the Company's LAND has now been PREPARED by Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Copies can be had on application to

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Madras.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 193 of 1874 of
THE COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT NASSICK.

NOWROJEE BALABHAI, Parsee, of the Tanna District .... Plaintiff,

vs.

MAGDOOM *alias* FAKIR Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMEKHAR, GULAM MOHIDIN Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMEKHAR, and HUSSEIN Valad AMADSAHIB CHIMEKHAR, of the Tanna District .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in the above suit by the Court at Nassick, bearing date the 28th day of March, 1877, and an order made in the above suit by the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley in his Chambers, and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1879, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1880, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the above-named plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai and of the above-named defendants, Magdoom *alias* Fakir Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, Gulam Mohidin Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, and Hussein Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Vithalwady Cross Line, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,736 square yards or thereabouts, called or known by the name of Telwadi Oart, and registered under No. 770 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the properties of Shivram Dolutram, Noorbhoy Adamjee, Amadbhoy Curimbhoy and others, on or towards the south by the properties of Jeevajee Manockjee, Ranchordass Morarjee, Ramchunder Dinanath and others, on or towards the east by the properties of Moolchund Hemchand, Jaikissondass Gungadass, Dhondooraj Venayek Davulkar and others, and on or towards the west by the properties of Candass Narrondass and others, which said land was formerly and is now occupied by the tenants of the abovenamed Defendants, together with the messuage or tenement standing on the said piece or parcel of land, fronting the west side of Vithalwady Cross Line aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the house of Heerabai, widow, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by the said Vithalwady Cross Lane, and on or towards the west by vacant ground, and which said messuage or tenements were formerly in the occupation of the said defendants or their tenants but are now vacant.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Nowrojee Balabhai and of the above named defendants, Magdoom *alias* Fakir Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, Gulam Mohidin Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, and Hussein Valad Amadsahib Chimekhar, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Musjid Lane, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5851, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Laljee Mowjee, on or towards the south by the said Musjid Lane, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Javerchund Kurrumchund, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner in the Court House, or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 29th day of April 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution :—

That the purchase at an Auction Sale held on the 3rd June instant, of the undermentioned piece of land from the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, at the price of Rs. 9,000 made by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in the name of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Dubash, but for and in behalf of the Company, be and the same is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to take such steps as they may think advisable for completing the said purchase and legally vesting the said piece of land in the Company. The following is a short description of the said piece of land, viz., all that piece of vacant ground, situate near the Company's Mill known as the Dinshaw Petit Mill at Parell, measuring about (10,062) Ten Thousand and Sixty-two square yards, on the east side of Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the East and South by property belonging to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, on the west by Parell Road, and on the north by a water course and by the property of Rustomjee Commissarywalla, and late in the occupation of the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufactur ng Company, Limited.

Bombay, 19th June 1880.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS, FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8

SPRATT'S MEAT IBRINEF BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO; A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
" ... " doz. packs	17 0	19 0
" " gilt edged ... " pack	1 12	2 0
" " " ... " doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, TWO RECEIPTS, bearing Nos. 59 and 64, of Rs. 900, each, of 3rd and 4th Calls, for 3 shares of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Any one bringing to the above Company's Office will be rewarded, otherwise the Share Certificates will be issued to PUNDREENATH RAMCHANDER KOWTAKER after 3 days from this notice.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 11th Regt. N. I. at Poona. State terms and send testimonials to BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Regt. N. I., Poona.

GENTLEMEN INTERESTED in the DISPOSAL of the late Dr. DOOLITTLE'S Horses, Phaeton, and Pictures will meet at SOUNDY and Co.'s THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 6 o'clock sharp.

TO LADIES.—MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE. having received a FIRST CLASS PLEATING MACHINE, now undertake to PLEAT FRILLS for Ladies, who have their Dresses made at home.

IF you feel drowsy and tired during office hours wear a HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. To be had at all Chemists and of J. PEARSE, Apollo Street. Price Rs. 5.

WANTED TO HIRE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE with fittings complete, must be in good order. Address stating terms "PYRAMIDS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE JUST ARRIVED, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT, assorted Apricots, Cherries, &c., in boxes and bottles. BOLTON & Co.

FRESH SWISS MILK just imported. Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22 nett cash. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

MELVIN & Co.'s (Edinburgh) EAST INDIA PALE ALES, Qts. Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3-4 per dozen. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts, and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE,

FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829 Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Qts	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Impl. Pts	"	5 4
Do. Pts	"	4 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

OUIDA'S NEW NOVEL.
"MOTHS."
Price Rs. 3½.
(Will arrive by the next Mail.)

TWENTY ONE DAYS IN INDIA.
BEING THE TOUR OF
SIR ALI BABA.
BY G. A. MACKAY.
(To arrive by the Mail after next.)
Orders Registered by the Undersigned.

	Rs. a.
Legg's Religions of China	3 12
Colenso's History of the Zulu War	11 4
Simpson's Obstetrics of Gynecology	9 8
Grant's Mysteries of all Nations	8 0
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Leprosy, by W. Munro	3 0
Signs, by Ouida	1 4
The Cloven Foot, by Miss Braddon	1 4
Shelley's Poems from selected and arranged, by S. A. Brook	3 4
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Kind Hearts, by T. F. B. Firth	3 4
Jean's Steel: its history, manufacture, properties, and uses	22 8
History of the Rise of the Huguenots, by H. M. Baird, 2 vols	9 8
Jackson's Aid to Survey Practice	7 12
Sugar Beet, by L. S. Ware, Illustrated	13 4
Statesman's Year Book 1880	6 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, MEADOW STREET,
OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE NOW CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000.	Per Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples Forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a eat luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
" Silk and Wool "	" 18-8	" "
" Oxford Cloth	" 11	" "
" Zephyr Cloth	" 11	" "
" Silk	" 25	" "

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases prints.
14 rolls Brussels carpets.

Ex S. S. Corsica.

An Invoice of English made iron bedstead 6½ feet long by 3½, 4 and 5 feet wide.
6 Mahogany toilet glasses 24 by 18 with boxes.
6 " " " with twisted pillars and marble tops 24 by 18.
1 Westley Richard's carbine, barrel by Witworth.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Ahmedally Allibhoy Ex s. s. Cathay—

AA—25 Gross Army Heels 2¾ in.
72,000 Sip nails 1 in
10 Gross colored web.
40 Doz. men's grey merino ½ hose 10 in.
40 " " " " " 10½ in.
20 " " " " " 11 in.

Ex s. s. Rydal Hall
25 Gross Army shoe heels 2¾ in.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain-ware, the same comprises glassware, dessert and breakfast services, plated spoons and forks, icepitcher, table candlesticks, salver, dish covers, blackwood and teakwood drawing room, dining, writing, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hat and music stands, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, screens, campcots, dressing and pier glasses, a rosewood cottage pianoforte by Ivory and Pringley, table ornaments, flower vases, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF BOILERS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m.

3 unserviceable multitubular boilers complete with all fittings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF CEMENT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Khuduck at the godowns of Oomersey Cumma on account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Boodhabhoy.

228 casks Cement, more or less. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores comprising iron chain, old iron shell augers, bastard files, rough and smooth files, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Arthur Road, near Tardeo, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to England, the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated salver, curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice bucket and tongs, table and dessert spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, such as drawing room, dining and pier tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, arm and without arms chairs, side boards, screens, tea poys, bookstands, whatnots, bedsteads, wardrobes, chests of drawers, China chests, musical box playing 6 airs, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, Hink's patent Duplex and moderate lamps, table ornaments, pictures, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, lady's saddle, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

About 100 superior Moulmein Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m, the household furniture, &c, the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Edulje Tavaria.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1880.

NOTICES.

TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED HOUSES at Malabar Hill, in good locality, to let for the Monsoon, commencing from June up to the end of September. Rent very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an handsome English-built four-seated SOCIABLE, with a pair of well-matched large size Gulf ARAB HORSES, aged 5 years, height over 15-1 hands with a double set of Harness. The property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 2,500 for the Turn-out. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consits of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1 4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.
Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted at most favorable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian residence will be found to compare very favorably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is prepared from the Lime Fruit.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of Alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A Wholesome Family Beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A delicious cooling drink in water.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. An excellent Stimulant blended with Spirits.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is highly medicinal, cooling and purifying the blood, assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is recommended by the *Lancet*.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, London, and 41, Mitchell Street, Leith.

FOR ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

And for Retail to
EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY for the MURREE CLUB who will, *ex-officio*, be a member Term of agreement—3 years subject to 3 months' notice. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, at discretion of House Committee, with Board and Lodging at the Club during the season, and compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst the Club is closed.

A Security of Rupees Ten Thousand is required, as also the highest references.

Preference will be given to a single man.

Applications received up to 30th June.

Apply, stating age, to

E. F. STRANACK,
Honorary Secretary, Special Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WHITE LEAD.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the supply of Fifty Tons of guaranteed best quality MOIST WHITE LEAD for delivery within 14 days of acceptance of offer.

Tenders to quote rate per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, also to give the name of the Manufacturer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th June 1880.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE beg to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following SPECIALITIES, just received in the NEW CONSIGNMENTS from ENGLAND and PARIS :—

THE "STRAP" SHOE,

In BLACK MOROCCO LEATHER, with 2 ELASTIC STRAPS covered with SMALL SATIN ROSETTES, and neat SILVER BUCKLE in centre of each strap. Rs. 8-8 per pair.

THE "ROSETTE" SHOE,

In BLACK FRENCH GLACE or DULL GLOVE KID with neat SILK and VELVET ROSETTE. Lined with pale kid Rs. 9-8 per pair; also with BLACK SATIN ROSETTE and BLACK BUCKLE. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

THE "WALKING" SHOE,

In BLACK MOROCCO LEATHER to LACE IN FRONT. A really strong and serviceable shoe for rough wear. Rs. 6-8 per pair.

THE "DRAWING-ROOM" SHOE,

In BLACK FRENCH GLACE KID, with single ELASTIC STRAP, surmounted with NEAT SATIN ROSETTE, and with SMALL ROSETTE in FRONT SPRINKLED with GOLD BEADS. Rs. 11-8 per pair.

THE "EVENING" SHOE,

In BLACK FRENCH GLACE KID, or SATIN with LOW FRONTS, EMBROIDERED with BLACK BEADS, and SMALL BLACK BOW. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

THE "BALL" SHOE,

In WHITE SATIN, with NEAT SATIN ROSETTE and SMALL SILVER BUTTERFLY BUCKLE, and Lined with White Kid. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

Also, in WHITE SATEEN, with NEAT SATIN ROSETTE and SILVER BUCKLE and lined with White Kid. Rs. 6-8 per pair.

THE "DECK" SHOE,

In FINE WHITE DRILL, and with WHITE KID HEELS, TO LACE IN FRONT. Rs. 5-8 per pair.

THE "MATHERAN" BOOT,

In BLACK CALF KID, or BLACK GLACE KID, with MILITARY HEELS and HIGH BUTTONS. A very STRONG SERVICEABLE BOOT for the HILL STATION, Black Calf Kid. Rs. 12-8 per pair; Black Glace Kid. Rs. 13-8 per pair.

THE "MILITARY" BOOT,

In SOFT FRENCH GLOVE KID, with ELASTIC SIDES and plain Fronts, MILITARY HEELS, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED UPPERS. A VERY COMFORTABLE AND EASY FITTING BOOT for LADIES WITH TENDER FEET. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

We are also OFFERING SEVERAL DOZEN PAIRS of KID BOOTS, with ELASTIC SIDES and Patent Toe Caps (slightly soiled) at Rs. 5-8 per pair; Original Price Rs. 8-8 per pair.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is the sole of the foot penciled round on paper. Pattern shoes should be marked with the name of the sender, and sent separately from the letter.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

REUTER's telegrams of yesterday report a further advance of ⅛th in Consols, which are now quoted at 98⅝. Rentes, on the other hand, have declined from Fcs. 120¼ to Fcs. 120. Indian Government Securities are again quoted higher, Fours having advanced to 80¼ and Fours-and-a-half to 87.

A payment of £175,000 into the Bank of England is reported.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged, Linseed and Wheat were steady. A further advance of 20 per ton is reported in Copper, Braziers being now quoted at £66-10 per ton.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm at Tuesday's quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton market also closed firm at previous rates, Mid-Uplands being still quoted at 6 13-16d. per lb. and Fair Dhollera at 4 15-16d. per lb. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, which were reported to be steady. To arrive, Americans for this month's delivery were quoted at 6 25-32d., which shows an advance of 3-32d. per lb. on the previous day's quotations, and for July-August 6 23-32d. per lb. is the rate, an advance of 1-32d. per lb. The market to-day closed quiet at yesterday's rates, the day's sales amount to 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of Cotton, from which it will be seen that the total visible supply is further reduced by 100,000 bales; that of Surats being less by 16,000 bales. The margin between the prices of Fair Dhollera and Mid.-Uplands is still very much in favour of the latter when compared with previous years, but whether this margin is to be reduced by an increase in the value of Surats or a decrease in the value of Americans depends very much upon future accounts of the new American crop:—

	1880	1879	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,200,000	1,608,470	1,9 4,530
" " " Surats	576,000	452,400	369,120
Stock in Liverpool.........	764,000	606,020	837,490
" London	56,000	42,070	12,570
American Afloat.........	200,000	94,000	86,000
E. Indian "	154,000	183,000	131,000
Total......	1,174,000	925,090	1,067,060
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	6 13-16d.	6 15-16d.	6½d.
" Fair Dhollera...	4 15-16d.	5½d.	5¼d.
Difference.........	1⅞d.	1 7-16d.	1¼d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quoted ready Mid.-Uplands unchanged at 12 cents. per lb., but Futures for Sept. delivery showed a slight advance, being quoted at 11-20 against 11-16 cents per lb. on Thursday. To-day's telegrams still quote ready Mid.-Uplands at 12 cents, but Futures have declined to 11 14 cents per lb. The weekly American figures compare with those of the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880	1879	1878
Week's Receipts	20,000	6,000	10,500
" Exports to U. K.	15,000	16,000	12,000
" " Continent	18,000		1,200
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,786,600	4,407,400	4,194,000
" Exports to U. K.	2,362,000	1,969,000	1,932,400
" " Continent......	1,237,800	1,375,000	1,306,900
" Stock in the Ports ...	328,000	213,000	195,000

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was still quoted at 52⅛d. per oz., and to-day's telegrams report the rate unchanged.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened strong at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee on our yesterday's quotations, and although the amount of Mercantile Paper offering has been small, there has been a fair demand for remittance, which has been freely met by the Banks, and rather a large business has resulted for a mail day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand............1s. 8 5-32d. per Re.
" 3 months' sight...1s. 8 9-32d. "
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 8 13-32d. "
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 8 7-16d. "
Francs 3 do. ...2·15¼ "

On Calcutta rates are steady at 1-16 premium for demand and 9-16 discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are fairly steady both here and in Calcutta, but the excitement of a few days ago has, to a great extent, cooled down. We quote Fours, Rs. 86¼, and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—The market keeps firm, and what change has taken place has been in favour of sellers. In Banks, Agras have advanced to Rs. 130. Amongst Spinning and Weaving shares Khandeish have advanced Rs. 5, Sassoons Rs. 25, and Sholapurs Rs. 15 per share. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Saw Mills have advanced to Rs. 685, and Bombay Burmah Trading Shares to Rs. 2,110.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been flat to day with rates offering for Liverpool via Cape at 35s. and 37s. 6d. per ton, and via Canal at 32s. 6d. per ton. For Havre business has been done at 47s. 6d. per ton. For Marseilles and Genoa the rate is 45s., and for Trieste and Venice 60s. per ton by the regular liners (freight paid here at par).

COTTON.—The market continues in the same dull state with only a retail business doing for export, and we can only repeat our yesterday's quotations, viz.:—

Good M. G. Broach ....Rs. 236
Good Oomra .... " 207
F. G. F. .... " 196
Good Dhollerah .... " 204
G. F. .... " 190
G. F. Compta .... " 189

LINSEED AND RAPESEED are in good demand at Rs. 6-10 and Rs. 6-4 per cwt respectively.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is steady, and with a continuance of better accounts from Manchester dealers show more disposition to enter into forward contracts.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	500	4 p. ct	735
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras	10,030	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	130
Chart'd Bk I. A. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	5 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,000	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.	30,000	100	100	2½	67
AlliedManufacturingCo.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning	500	5,000	all	65 p. s	1,725
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	945
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	3,500	500	5	80	680
Coorla Mills	8..	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. Spinning	8,000	1,000	all	35	295
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	400	—	485
Golam BabaSpinningCo.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	20	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	500	1,000	1,000	25	675
Jewraj Balloo	600	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	875
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	995
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	735
Madras	1,000	1,250	1,000	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	50	870
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	29 p. s.	90
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	605
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,500	500	500	—	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	945
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	800
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	59½	650

* P. T. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p. ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	120	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,100	32	350
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s	475
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	500	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	32
Dholera Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	30	560
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.	300	300	all	—	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Fort Press Co.	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
French Press Co.	800	500	all	10	445
Sind Press Co.	200	5,000	750	50	500
McDonald Co.	3,120	400	100	25	250
Prince of W. Press	100	1,000	1,000	40	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,500	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	200	1,000	1,000	25	350
Volkart's Press Co.	200	500	all	50	685

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-5-0	5 p. ct	810
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£15	196-5-15	do	265

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th June as compared with that for 8th June 1880:—

LIABILITIES.	8th June. Rs. a. p.	15th June. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,800 0 0	22,89,800 0 0
Treasury Balance	1,67,98,451 11 11	2,37,97,007 2 8
Other Deposits	2,90,42,568 14 6	2,97,66,211 4 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,986 12 2	3,79,060 1 1
Sundries	15,25,815 6 7	14,89,446 2 11
Rs.	7,19,61,582 13 2	7,69,33,005 0 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	74,24,864 8 0	72,11,120 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	60,15,924 9 11	59,67,827 1 9
Credits on ditto	82,77,164 13 5	82,27,670 14 5
Bills Discounted	1,84,67,056 3 5	1,90,42,545 5 4
Balances with other Banks	3,54,907 14 10	5,08,487 9 10
Bullion	3,407 7 0	2,3.,646 1 6
Dead Stock	10,26,139 2 0	10,23,103 7 2
Stamps	9,549 10 0	9,226 10 0
Sundries	2,70,955 2 6	4,06,959 5 6
Cash at Head Office	1,27,70,753 13 11	1,36,88,697 15 9
Do. at Branches	1,63,85,050 8 2	1,84,19,659 0 7
Rs.	7,19,61,582 13 2	7,69,33,005 0 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cuba, 2,499 tons, Captain D. R. Lecrow, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Cardiff (1st March), with a cargo of 3,158 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Glenburn, 1,476 tons, Captain W. Hartnell, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Tyne (25th March), with a cargo of 2,180½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE ship Abyssinian, 1,265 tons, Captain S. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool (5th March), brought a cargo of 1,887 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Borrowdale, 990 tons, Captain P. Martel, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Cardiff (18th May), with a cargo of 1,674 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Framjee, Sands and Co.

THE steamer Coconda, 547 tons, Captain A. Morriss, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Probyn, Conductor Collin, and 42 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
18	Borrowdale(s).........	Martel	Cardiff, May 18.
	Cuba	Lecrow	Cardiff, May 1.
19	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, June 4.
	Glenburn	Hartnell	Tyne, Mar 25.
	H M Ruby (s)	Molyneux	Zanzibar, June 7.
	Lady Ruthven.........	Petrie	Dundee, Mar 28.
	Riverdale	Boughton	Liverpool, Mar 17.
20	Indus (s)	Shallard	Calcutta, June 8.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Bhownuggur, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Castore (s).........	Mahorcich	Trieste.
	Socotra (s).........	Starratt	Kurrachee.
	Norna	Harling	Liverpool.
	Zambesi (s)	Symonds	Venice.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Queen of the Age, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Mira (s)..................	Lee	Liverpool, May 15.
	Pindostan (s)	McConnell	Hong-Kong, May 25.
	Alexandra	Marley	——, Mar 2.
	Tantallon Castle	Hay	Cape Town, May 6.
16	Madras (s)	Harris	Penang, May 23.
	Khedive (s).........	Tomlin	Southampton, May 12.
	Saint Monan	Selkirk	London, Feb 28.
17	British Commerce	Lyall	Barrow-in-Furness, Mar 9.
	Viscount	Nicholson	New York, Mar 22.
	Rajmahal	Forshaw	Liverpool, Mar 15.
	John o'Gaunt.........	Powles	Shields, Mar 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 16—Steamers Cuina, Curlew and Legislator, Ship Arundel Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
16 Khandalla (s) .... Calcutta and N Ports.

DEPARTURES.

June.
17 Khandalla (s)......... Bombay and S Ports.
18 Umooti .... Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1006 bundles hoop iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Normandy—50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein.

Teheran s—40 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

Cohanim s—5 bales corks, Sawyer and Co, 10 cases matches and 22 bales straw boards W M Macaulay and Co, 60 casks beer Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur, 16 cases writing papers Oomed Heerachund, 50 kegs bird shot Soomar Veera, 25 cases champagne Sorabjee Rustomjee and Sons.

Revenna s—271 boxes window glass C Macdonald and Co, 5 cases glassware, Hassumally Lallmaya.

Duke of Edinburgh—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Peshawar s—12 cases port Cutler Palmer and Co.

Centurian—25 cases brandy Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—4 casks varnish, A Muncherjee, 35 cases vermauth M Mondolfo and Co, 5 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Saba and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mary L Stone—49 barrels rosin Currimjee Moosajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oithona—1,500 cwts myrabolams R Ili Brothers.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Rydal Hall s—400 cwts wheat Ruzuballi Allyruza, 1,020 cwts linseed cake Thos H Moore and Co, 778½ cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 32 bales skins Davidass Morlidhur, 45 bales hides, Aboodee Moonashee, 15 bales wool Currimbhoy Dhuramsey, 40 bales wool N Sorabjee and Co, 58 bales wool Pestonjee Dorabjee, 36 bales wool Cullianjee Wookerda, 107 bales cotton waste John Marshall, 100 bales cotton waste Farnham and Co, 80 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co, 5 bales hides Jooma Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—300 cwts bones Hajee Nathu Essa.

FOR FRANCE.

Fitzroy s—300 cwts linseed Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fitzroy s—3,940½ cwts rapeseed and 5,488½ cwts linseed Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Berengaria—12,000 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co.

Arago s—3,000 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Levaine—46 cwts poppyseed 100 cwts linseed and 3,500 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 100 bales cotton Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ceynus s—150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Pemkorebai—Settled.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Petambur Girdhur, deceased. Khanderao M—Bai Navibai, widow of the deceased vs Thucker Soorjee Jeewundass—M M Munshi—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thucker Hari Gokal and others vs Thucker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M.

In the goods of Khatsey Bhimjee, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Rambai, widow of Toolsidass Bhimjee vs Waljee Assur, an infant by his guardian Lilbai, daughter of Assur Rowjee deceased—R Skipsey.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order. After suit 610-78.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

80-80—Tyabjee and S—Ruttonsey Tharia vs Hajee Khalfan Ruttonsey—H W Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Naroudass Dayal and another vs Thucker Veerjee Jairam and another—In person—Crawford and B—Part heard.

814-79—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S W Co vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn C and L J, B and D —J C Cama and in person.

55-79—A F Turner—Mathoora Naiquine Fatarpekarin vs Essoo Naiquine Fatarpekarani and others—H W Payne.

319-79—Rimington H C and C—Jumnadass Shariram and others vs Oodowjee Nathoo and others—Jefferson B and D.

384-79—Rimington H C and B—Guneshdass Sahiram and others vs Oodhowjee Nathoo and others—Jefferson B and D.

645-78—Khunderao—M Khimjee Vulubdass vs Dewjee Khatao—Ardesir and H.

610-78—Jefferson B and D—Sharifabebee vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Pochkhanawala and others—Tobin and R.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For further directions and on the Commissioner's report.

27-77—Macfarlane and G—Murarjee Toolsidass vs Bhanjee Nundoo and others—Jefferson B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasew Bhasker Joshi vs Dinkubai and others—Khunderao M and in person—Part heard.

379-79—Janardhun G—Keshorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

688-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Edulje vs Jomsetjee Peroshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.

711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Goviud—In person.

564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Mackenzie, Major, 78th Highlanders, from leave, to Poona.

JUNE 19.

Gurtois, Major, 5th Madras N I, on duty, to England.
Dawson, Col, 1st Madras N I, on sick leave, to England.
Kennett, Captain, 51st Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Curand, Lieut-Col, 10th Bombay N I, on sick leave, to England.
Fenwick, Lieut and Adjt, 39th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

JUNE 20.

Maitland-Kirwan, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th June 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No 1 Mountain Battery.

I Lieut J S Minter, 2nd Subn, is transferred to No 2 Mountain Batty as 3rd Subn, but will officiate as 2nd Subn and will join forthwith at the public expense at Quetta.

II Lieut H T Butcher, A Batty 2nd Bgde, is appointed 2nd Subn, vice Minter, transferred.

With reference to G G O No 442, dated 1st June 1880, the undermentioned medical officers are appointed to Genl Duty to the circles set forth opposite their respective names:—

Surgns A C Thompson to Mhow, G J Ward to Poona, and F Burners to Sind.

With reference to G G O No 476 of 15th inst, Surgn Major T J P Holmes, A M D, is placed on Genl Duty, Presidency Dist.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut H T H Repton, No 8 Battery 11th Bgde, has been promoted Captain into G Batty 4th Bgde, R A, and is directed to join under clause VII, para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

The name of 2nd Lieut R W F Monteith, 83rd Foot, is to be added to the list of officers directed to join the Garrison class at Poona, published in G O C No 303 of 1880.

The name of Lieut A W Hay, 2nd Battn, 4th Foot, is to be expunged from G O C No 303 of the 4th June 1880.

In continuation of G O C No 440 of 1879 it is notified that the undermentioned non-Commissioned officers have been appointed Regtl Asst Instrs in Army Signalling for the ensuing year:—

Sergt A Hutchins, and Lce Corpl W Keitley, 29th regt.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

Lieut C Rickards, N-2 R A.
Lieut C S Shephard, J M Gawne, and 2nd Lieut E A Carleton, 2nd Battn, 4th Foot.
Sub-Lieut L H Vidal, 2nd Battn 11th Foot.
Sergt R Long, 2nd Battn 15th Foot.
Sergt G Denton, Lce Corpl C Jenner, Private W Turner, and Private J Bass, 18th Highlanders.
2nd Lieut R P S Barnett, 83rd Foot.
Lieut G B O Donnell, 17th Regt N I.
Surgn Major W J Wilson and J Hare, A M D.
Surgn J F Treoby, I M D.
Barrack Sergt G Hogg, unattached List.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed:—

Kandahar Field Force Order—Dated 23rd May 1880, directing Surgn Manser, I M D, to take over charge of the Native Base Hospl from Surgn Tully from the 24th idem.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order—Dated 9th June 1880, notifying that Asst Apothy J Judd was in medical charge of the Ghisree Sanitarium from the 17th to 29th Feb 1880, both days inclusive, there being no medical officer available.

Baroda Station Order—Dated 29th May 1880, directing Lieut Col T Kettlewell, offg Comdt 20th N I, to assume command of the station with effect from the 26th idem, vice Thatcher, leaving the station.

10th Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 24th May 1880, directing Major C E Blowers, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Captain B G Humfrey, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 21st idem in succession to Lieut Col Durand, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

20th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 29th May 1880, directing Lieut Col T Kettlewell, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, Lieut Col T E Strong, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut J W Gordon, wing officer [Offg Qr Mr and Adjt], to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his other duties [no other Officer being available] with effect from the 26th idem, in succession to Col Thatcher appointed offg Comdt, 11th N I.

Major G C Hogg, 2nd Squad Comdr, Poona Horse, officiated as 2nd in Comd, Major C M Erskine, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, as 2nd Sqdn Comdr, Captain J W Anderson, Adjt, as 3rd Sqdn Comdr (in addition to his duties as Sqdn Officer), and Lieut H D M Minchin, Sqdn Officer, as Adjt in addition to his own duties, from 20th April to 26th May 1880, (both days inclusive) in succession to the late Major Stevenson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

78th Foot—Captain W F Kirwan, from 12th July 1880 on private affairs in extension of privilege leave pending retirement on half pay.

23rd regiment NLI—Captain F T Ebden, to Kurrachee, from 19th May to 18th June 1880 on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation opposite his name:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut W A Smith, 12 months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 10.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

48th Regiment—Lieut Robert James Chaytor to be Adjt, vice Lewes, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 10th May 1880.

85th Light Infantry—Lieut P Bulman, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Spens, who is officiating in the appointment, dated 16th May 1880.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut W W Lean, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, dated 6th May 1880.

21st Native Infantry—Major F W Collis, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Thelwall, resigned, dated 27th April 1880.

Captain J G T Carruthers, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Collis dated 27th April 1880.

Captain G H C Dyce, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Carruthers, subject to his passing the examination laid down in part I, para 150, sec 5, Ben Army Regtns, 1880, dated 27th April 1880.

31st Native Infantry—Surgn Major A McM Paterson to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major C E Raddock, resigned.

The undermentioned officers have, on completion of five years tenure of their substantive staff appointments, been re-appointed by Govt thereto:—

As Depy Qr Mr Genl, until further orders—Major Genl C C Johnson, C B, Offg Qr Mr Genl in India.

As 1st Asst Qr Mr Genl, until further orders—Col C M MacGregor, C B, C S I, C I E, Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Col H de R Pigott, 70th Foot, who, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st April 1880, will be removed from the command of his regiment on the 21st June 1880, is, at his own request, permitted to proceed to England at once, travelling at the public expense, under the last paragraph but one of clause XXIa, para 189, Transport Regulations, part I.

With the sanction of H R H the Field Marshal Comd-in-Chief Captain Adrian H Hope, 1-25th Foot, is permitted to proceed to England, at his own expense, for the purpose of taking up the appointment of Aide-de-camp to Major Genl W Hope, C B, commanding the North British District.

Captain Hope will report his arrival in England to the Horse Guards.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed:—

Kandahar Field Force order, dated the 3rd April 1880, authorising the entertainment of one peon on Rs 8 pers mensem, with effect from the 1st idem, for the church and cemetery at Kandahar.

Reserve Division Peshawar order, dated the 24th Jan 1880, appointing Surgn Major A Guthrie, M D, Principal Medical Officer to the division, vice Offg Depy Surgn Genl J A Hanbury, M B, transferred to the Khyber Divn with effect from the 24th Jan to the 13th Feb 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 31st May 1880, notifying that Passed Hospl Apprentice L J Reilly officiated as Asst Apothy with the detachment 51st Foot, en-route from Delhi to Meerut, with effect from the 24th to the 31st March 1880.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 31st May 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice J R Rodrigues to officiate as Asst Apothy to the 2-8th Foot.

Khyber Line Force order, dated the 28th May 1880, appointing 1st class Asst Apothy W R McArdle to officiate as Apothy to the 2-14th Foot, with effect from the 27th Jan 1880.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 21st May 1880, appointing Captain L B Irwin, Offg Bgde Major, to the charge of the depot 21st N I, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Captain P W Smith, Deoli Irregular Infantry, no other officer being available.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 10th May 1880, directing Col T N Harward, R A, to assume the command of the station, consequent on the departure of Bgdr Genl J I Murray, C B, on inspection duty.

Jullundur Station order, dated the 27th May 1880, directing Major [illegible] Gwynne, 63rd Foot, to assume command of the station vice Col C Reay, retired.

Nowshera Station order, dated the 10th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice M Vherghese, of the Madras establishment, to officiate as Asst Apothy with a detachment of the 1-17th Foot, proceeding to Peshawar.

Dated the 13th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice M Vherghese, of the Madras establishment, to officiate as Asst Apothy with a detachment of the 1-17th Foot, proceeding to Peshawar.

Dated the 17th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice, M Vherghese, of the Madras establishment, to officiate as Asst Apothy with the remaining company of the 1-17th Foot proceeding to Peshawar.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 17th May 1880 appointing Lieut J H Parsons, Offg Squadn Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J F D Fordyce, proceeded to join the Military Accounts Dept.

2nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 17th May 1880, appointing Captain C W Monypenny, Wing Officer, to officiate, as Qr Mr, vice Peile, appointed Adjt, no qualified subaltern being available, dated 24th April 1880.

42nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 26th Dec 1879, appointing Major A D Butter, Wing Comdr, on return from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Col A Tulloch Offg Comdt, 43rd N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers—Lieut A C Bruce, [Asst Field Engr, Khyber Line Force,] from the 1st to the 22nd Dec 1879, on private affairs.

2-6th Foot—Lieut F H Cornish, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of quitting his regiment; and thence to Australia, for six months from date of departure, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement.

16th Native Infantry—Lieut Col W G Cubitt, V C, [Staff Corps,] to Calcutta, from the 21st May to the 20th Nov 1880, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

15th Madras Native Infantry—Col G Hearn, [Madras Staff Corps], to Madras Presidency, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation:—

1-18th Foot—Captain J Blair.
2-22nd Foot—Lieut A L Ussher.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of quitting Kohat, and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation:—

2-6th Foot—Captain J E Baines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACONACHIE—June 18th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WAGENTREIBER—SMITH—May 21st, at Delhi, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Guyton, Gilbert Edward Wagentreiber, Lieutenant, H. H. the Guicowar's 1st Cavalry, son of the late George Wagentreiber, Government Press Reporter, to Alice Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, Baptist Mission, Delhi. English papers please copy.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are [illegible] to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULE[illegible] and BIFOCAL SPECTA[illegible]

For [illegible]ence of those who are [illegible] we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1880.

THE clumsy efforts to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh's taking his seat in the House of Commons has had the effect of giving that gentleman a great victory, and prestige which would otherwise have been represented only by its opposite. The second select committee appointed to consider his case has decided that he should be allowed to take the very affirmation which the first select committee had decided that he could not be allowed to take. The first committee was not unanimous in coming to that conclusion. Eight members were in favour of allowing Mr. Bradlaugh's claim and eight against; the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Walpole, decided the matter adversely to him. All the eight who were in favour of permitting the affirmation to be made were Liberals—all those on the other side, with one exception, were Conservatives. As soon as the decision was arrived at Mr. Bradlaugh declared that he would take the oath, though he considered it, he said, to be a less solemn form than the affirmation. He had the Testament and a copy of the oath in his hands ready to swear—"the lips swear, but the mind remains unsworn,"—when Sir Drummond Wolf started up and objected. The extraordinary debate on which we have already commented followed, and in the result a second committee was formed to decide whether Mr. Bradlaugh could take the oath. The terms of the "reference" to the committee were drawn up by the opposition and accepted by the Government, so that they were not in any way friendly to the obnoxious member for Northampton. Mr. Gladstone was willing to nominate the same members on the second committee as had already sat upon the first, although he was aware, he said, that the views of the majority of the House would not be thereby best expressed. But the Conservatives thought they could mend matters by changing some of the names. The next mail will tell us who the members of the committee were, but the telegraph has told us already the decision at which they have arrived. They find in effect that Mr. Bradlaugh's original contention was sound, and that he can affirm his allegiance instead of taking the oath. The dignity of the House of Commons has suffered considerably in this unsuccessful attempt to keep the elect of Northampton at a distance. As the matter was at first telegraphed to India it seemed as if the Liberal Government had gone out of its way to enable a Republican propagandist to take his seat without subscribing to the usual oath of allegiance, and we blamed the Government for apparently consenting to make allegiance to the institutions of the country an open question. But the facts turn out to be quite different from what the meagre telegrams appeared to indicate, and it is the Conservative minority rather than the Liberal Cabinet which is discovered to have been very ill-advised and perverse in its action throughout. Members like Sir H. Wolf and Mr. Gibson were allowed to drag the whole party into an utterly untenable position, where defeat was a foregone conclusion, the only result possible being that Mr. Bradlaugh would enter the House as a victor and a hero. He has forced the hand of his opponents very successfully and very cynically, and, in doing so, has been enabled to cast grave discredit on the device of the oath of allegiance as a means of testing the loyalty of members taking their seats in the House of Commons. Had the Conservatives been more prudent and self-contained the matter would have been decided as one of dry law, and then if Mr. Bradlaugh took his seat nothing would have been brought in question; there would have been but one member the more.

THAT the amount of the indebtedness of the new Port Trust is still a matter of doubt will, we think, strike the mercantile community with surprise, and yet the excerpts from the proceedings at the meeting of the Trustees on the 10th inst. which we published on Friday, show that this matter was then one of discussion. It was only, we understand, after a long debate that Mr. Kittredge's motion, which was to the effect that the new Port Trust Act must be taken by its expressions or its omissions to have conclusively settled all disputed accounts, was rejected by a vote of six to four, and the views of the Chairman were adopted, which left the matter to Government for decision. The question was apparently raised by the Accountant-General, whose accounts did not agree with those of the Port Trust, and the point is rather a nice one. The indebtedness of the old Trust established by Act I. of 1873 was clearly laid down in a schedule attached to the Act, and it included certain deficits which accrued while the Elphinstone property was worked as a department of Government, that is, from the time of the purchase until the formation of the old Trust. Under the management of the old Port Trust there were serious deficits for three years, and there seemed but little prospect then of ever realizing a surplus. These deficits were for one or two years entered by the Trustees in their yearly budgets as liabilities, but they were, nevertheless, made a matter of appeal to Government with a view to get a revaluation of the property, and a reduction of the debt, so that the property might not appear yearly as an insolvent one. The Chamber of Commerce also took the matter up and urged upon Government the necessity of coming to an early settlement with regard to the annually recurring deficits. After three years of deficits, however, there came two years yielding surpluses, and these sums were paid in by the Trustees to Government to repay certain loans borrowed for the improvement of their estate. The Accountant-General demurred to this, but the Trustees appealed to the local Government, urging that the question of deficits was under consideration by the Government of India. The Bombay Government then issued a resolution instructing the Accountant-General to pass the surpluses against the loans and not against the deficits. The Government of India never gave any decision on the question, but hinted that, as they did not concur with the despondent view of the future of the Trust, it might be decided to carry the deficits to a special account to be paid off by sales of land or other accruing assets. Matters were in this position when the Bill for the purchase of the foreshore properties and the establishment of a new Trust was brought into the Legislative Council. This Bill, after providing in the usual general form that the new Trust should take over all contracts and liabilities entered into or acquired by the old Trust, proceeded to state more distinctly the debt, laying down the capital debt in a schedule, and providing beside that the new Trust should repay to Government all loans made to the old Trust by the Government of India. The schedule was simply a copy of the schedule in the old Act, and included all the deficits up to the time the old Trust was formed, but made no mention of the deficits incurred by the Trustees appointed under Act I. of 1873. In his resolution Mr. Kittredge states that the attention of the Indian Government was called to the omission from the new Act of any declared liability on account of the deficits of the old Trust. The Accountant-General now writes in to Government that the accounts of the Port Trust are not correct; that they ignore the deficits of three years which stand in his books against the Trust, less only the surpluses of two years, which he has carried against these deficits in spite of and contrary to the resolution of the Government of Bombay that they should be put against the loans made to the Trust. This letter being referred by Government to the Trustees, the question is brought up as to whether Act of 1879, the new Port Trust Act, recognises the deficits of the old Trust in whole or in part, or whether that Act bars Government from making any claim in respect to them. Mr. Kittredge in his resolution takes the ground that Act IX. of 1879 settles everything which has heretofore been in dispute; that the capital debt of the Trust is distinctly stated in the schedule attached to the Act, and that it cannot now be changed except by another legislative enactment; that if Government had intended these deficits to be a part of the debt, they should have been mentioned in the schedule as were those incurred previous to 1873. With regard to the floating debt owing to Government for temporary loans, he urges that Government were made aware by the yearly budgets of the Trust and by correspondence that the surpluses had been carried to the credit of the loans and not to wipe off the deficits, and knowing this that it was for Government to have distinctly made known at the time of giving its assent to the Bill that the accounts were not approved, and that not having intimated its dissent when approving the new Act that the accounts must be taken as approved. Mr. Kittredge also questions the legal power in the Trustees under their present Act to use the funds of the Trust in meeting any such new debt or its interest. The Chairman of the Trust in his amendment which received the support of a majority of the Trustees would appear to recognise that the late Trustees ought to have paid in their surpluses towards wiping off the deficits which had previously accrued, and that the loans from Government remain wholly unpaid and are included in the indebtedness of the Trust under section 31 which make the new Trust responsible for all the loans made by Government to the old Trust. The Chairman's amendment, however, does not recognise any liability on the part of the new Trust for the deficits of the old, except so far as they could have been covered by the surpluses which were in this view misapplied.

Taken as a matter by itself it will, we think, strike everyone as plausible that Government having allowed the deficits to stand, the surpluses, so far as they could, should go to wipe them off. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that for five years the Trust and the Chamber of Commerce were hoping to get Government to wipe off these deficits as a contribution to the Trust, off-setting to that extent the excessive price paid for the property; and when the Bill establishing the new Port Trust was referred to the Chamber of Commerce for its opinion on the provisions of the Bill, that body understood from the omission of these deficits from the schedule, while others were included, and from nothing being mentioned as to their repayment that they were wiped off, and that nothing more would be heard of them. Any suggestion that it was the intention of Government to claim these deficits or even claim the surpluses as an off-set to them would certainly at that time have met with strenuous opposition. And that was without doubt the time for Government to have made this claim; it would then have been discussed by the whole mercantile body who took a great interest in the new Bill. Further we fail to see how the majority of the Trustees make a distinction between the deficits which could be met by the surplus and the balance not thus wiped off. If the new Trust is liable for the debt of the old, they are liable for the whole not for a part. The argument in favor of recognising it must be that the new bill made only a nominal change in the Trust, that it has been practically one department since the first purchase by the Government, that it will soon have a property of immense value which can well afford to meet the small addition to its debt, and that this additional burden should not be thrown on the general tax-payer. This seems to us the logical conclusion if we reject Mr. Kittredge's ground that the new Act stands by itself, and no additions to its debt can now be entertained. And if once the principle be admitted that changes may be made, we fail to see where it will stop. The Chamber in recommending the purchase of the foreshore expected to receive a considerable portion of the land at Waree Bunder which the railway company had agreed to return to Government, and they expected also a favourable reply to their petition for the transfer to them of the Moody Bay Imperial estate. The railway company refuses to give up the land in their possession, and Government give no hint as to the Moody Bay property, and the Chamber will, we fear, hardly be in a humour to receive the suggestion that something over a lakh-and-a-half, or perhaps four lakhs of rupees, be added to their already enormous debt; especially when they are receiving none of those grants which they had anticipated as tending to relieve them in some measure from the heavy burden they were undertaking.

PRIVATE letters from Kabul give some interesting items. With reference to Abdul Rahman it appears that the reticence of the authorities has given scope to the impression that complications have arisen. It is believed that the aspiring Sirdar requires certain concessions which cannot well be accorded, but no hostile message has been received from him, and his intentions are as yet quite dubious. There is, however, a very general opinion that there will be a rising of the tribes in August. Meanwhile the lavishing of money amongst secretly hostile chiefs continues, we are sorry to hear. The money is simply thrown away. An inquiry as to the amount squandered for "political" purposes since the troops first reached Kabul would, we fancy, excite considerable surprise amongst the public generally. At present the authorities, military and political, are doing their best to avoid further bloodshed. Supplies can only be got by paying fabulous prices, which will of course swell the totals later on.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON has won a victory over the Government, and no doubt over the Opposition also, which still, of course, believes in "Beer" as well as the Bible. His resolution in favour of Local Option—a mild form of his Permissive Bill—has been carried "against the Government." As in this matter he most certainly had not the help of the Conservative Opposition, he must have prevailed through the strength of the Radical section of the Liberals, aided most probably by the Home Rulers. The fact that the Radicals, assisted by such allies, can carry a measure against the Government and the regular Opposition together, is a revelation of the strength of the Extreme Parties in the House, which can, when they please, beat the "Right" and "Centre" combined. Unfortunately we are not told what were the numbers on the division, but whatever the numbers the fact that Government has been defeated by its "Left" wing is one of great significance.

WE are still hoping for a rainfall, but we are only hoping. The clouds come and go, but they are very high, and apparently not very dense; the sun easily breaks through them and makes the air hot and muggy. Until the 15th the barometer and wind were gradually tending the right way, but have since relapsed. For the last three days the barometer has been nearly a tenth of an inch above the average, as it was nearly all through the almost rainless July of the famine year 1877, and the wind keeps strongly to northward of that which properly belongs to the season. The temperature of the air is only 3° above the average, but our bodies are sensitive to very small elevations at these times; a degree tells upon everybody. As far as it goes there is one crumb of comfort—the barometer (the most telling prognostication as yet) is very slowly falling since the 18th. It was then ·12 inch high, and is now only ·08 inch high. Our reports from down the coast tell the same tale as observations in Bombay—the rain either keeps off or is scanty. The barometer too is high both to the north and south of us. With respect to the appearances observed on the face of the sun, of which we have already made mention, this must be borne in mind that sun spots and perturbed seasons go together in the main, but there is no reason to believe that they interact daily or weekly. The influence of the sun spots probably takes some time to make itself felt.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* speaks of the Delhi Assemblage with merited contempt as "the apotheosis of Tinsel." No one attempts to defend it now. Mr. Prinsep's book and Mr. Prinsep's unfortunate panorama have added all that was wanting to render the pageant permanently ridiculous. The more one thinks of it the more ill-conceived and preposterous does the entire series of ceremonies appear. The darkened tent; the enthroned day-dreamer; the frightened politicals; the bewildered chiefs; the slip-shod heraldry; the tawdry banners; the set phrases of imperial admonition; the little book; our own sweet face in miniature on a nursery sword, pretty with velvet and glass; the trumpery medals; the silly Persian titles and the final extravagances in the circus pavilion. These things cannot be spoken of now without scornful laughter.

* * *

WHEN first projected the most ludicrous attempt was made to give the theatricals importance by an affectation of secrecy. Some days of ante-natal gloom elapsed before even the Foreign Secretary was told of the conception. Then all Bumbledom was winnowed to gather in the grain of reticence; and one dumb friend after another was solemnly initiated in darkness and whispers. Masks and red-hot pokers added a horror beyond the reach of nature. The initiation being conducted on masonic principles was gradual. Brother Thornton had only been instructed in Banners (18°), when the most Worshipful Uncle Bradford was already descending the hill, his face shining with a knowledge of medals (33°). Even at a period far beyond this a supercilious little Under-Secretary in the creditable pursuit of omniscience would sit smoking more than was good for him on the rail in front of the Foreign Office, and ask every passer-by what the devil was going on at Peterhoff.

* * *

THE Chiefs were put to enormous expense and inconvenience in carrying to Delhi all their State paraphernalia; their corns were frightfully trodden upon by that clumsy clodhopper the F.O., and finally they were disappointed and amazed to find that, except for a few paltry presents, the *tamasha* was absolutely fruitless, marking no fresh departure in the development of the political control exercised by the Paramount Power over the native States. These are the only serious aspects of the atrocities perpetrated in the name of Empire at Delhi in 1877.

* * *

BUT when we reflect upon the enormous cost of this extravaganza, the interruption it caused to public business, the irritation it created in the native States, and the ridicule it cast upon a Government that had hitherto always been sober and respectable, it is impossible to suppress feelings of shame, indignation, and anger.

* * *

THE yearning of the society journals after scraps of information regarding people of whom they are absolutely ignorant and the way they are always tripping one another up by the heels are really too ludicrous. Here, for instance, is some ridiculous rag, calling itself the *Whitechapel Review*, that publishes a cartoon of a lady, described as the only daughter of General Grant, U. S. A., and the wife of "Mr. Sartorius, V. C., the hero of Coomassie." *Truth* at once comes rushing to the rescue and declares that the lady in question is married, not to Mr. Sartorius, V. C., but to an undecorated Mr. Sartoris (without a ewe in his name) and, moreover, that the Mr. Sartorius erroneously dragged into the legend cannot be correctly described as the hero of Coomassie, as he did not happen to be present at that battle. Then the lamp of *Truth* suddenly goes out and we are told many more things about this "Mr. Sartorius" who was married in 1878 at Simla. *Truth* should have written *Lieutenant Colonel* or *Colonel* Sartorius. This is surely a case of Sartor Resartus.

* * *

BUT conceive the audacity of a paper that publishes a portrait of a lady while quite at sea as to her identity and name!

* * *

BUT this is the age of portrait-painting. A friend of mine, an Associate of the Royal Academy of Interviewing, earns something less than fame and more than notoriety by *writing* portraits of people. You not only have to pose to him, but you have to talk, laugh, eat, and sing to him; you have to introduce him to your poor relations and your Aunty Seedents, show him the skeleton in your cupboard, the shoe that pinches, the little rift in your lute, the scars remaining, the marks of that which once hath been, the little raw in your morals, the poem you have never published, and your hopes of immortality. The portrait will then be an *apologia pro vita tua*.

* * *

SOME of the home papers question the propriety of an officer accepting a peaceful and ornamental appointment when his regiment is at the front in presence of a still unconquered enemy. The fact of such an officer being the commandant of his regiment is said greatly to aggravate the impropriety. This is undoubtedly a nice point in military etiquette. But Major White, of the 92nd, has borne the brunt and fury of the war so long that his is surely an exceptional case. There are several officers attached to Government Houses in India who have never done a day's regular duty with their regiments now serving at the front since the war began. Major White has come back from the front, not with the slender distinction of one who has performed a single gallant exploit, but with the substantial honours of one who has conducted his regiment successfully and triumphantly through a series of battles,—battles with our own Commissariat, battles with mountains, rivers and cold, and battles with Afghans. Now I think he may honourably turn to pen and ink. Byron writes,—"'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, by blood or ink, our laurels:" it is sweeter to win them by both; and to this Major White may look forward.

* * *

THE re-appearance of Mr. Aitchison at Simla will be a shock to all that is most objectionable there only less than the change of Viceroys. Every one who desires to have any respect for the Government of India will rejoice to hear of his appointment. He is on the side of honesty, truth, and candour; and with the strength of his good sense will be a doughty comrade for our good knight of the Red Cross while still associated with the "subtill Archimago."

* * *

THINGS seem quite hopeless in Afghanistan. It would take fully two years to build up any friendly Government at Kabul; and India certainly cannot well afford a further occupation of the country for that period. Abdur Rahman must now be regarded by us with the utmost distrust; yet our dalliance with his interests has rendered him so formidable that it will be exceedingly difficult to set him aside. If we were to leave Kabul now he would march in with all the prestige of a national champion, with the unquestionable support of Russia. The war would thus terminate in disastrous failure; and perhaps India can better afford the expenditure of another fifteen millions, than a second failure in Afghanistan.

THE FINANCES OF MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JUNE 11.

CORRUPTION, that bane of all Mahomedan States, is fast destroying what little vitality was left to Muscat from a long series of misrule. His Highness the Sultan's financial embarrassments are just now of so pressing a nature that he finds it most difficult to meet his engagements. The State keeps no books of any kind, all transactions are by note of hand, and this facilitates fraud to an extent hardly credible. The revenues of Muscat, at a rough calculation, amount to close on 300,000 dollars per annum, and this might easily be trebled if His Highness could station small bodies of troops at two or three important points in his kingdom and a gun-boat at the important ports of Sohar and Soor whence large imports are made free of duty and the revenue thus defrauded. The open-handed liberality for which His Highness Sayyid Toorkee has been justly lauded has tended to make his rule over Oman exceedingly popular, but of late, I fear, this has been practised too far, and the readiness with which His Highness' means have been frittered away has launched him at the present moment in serious difficulty.

His Highness the Rao of Kutch in an interchange of presents has sent H. H. the Sultan a steam launch and a very handsome valuable silver tea service. This makes the second launch His Highness has now for coast guard service.

A most atrocious act of barbarism was recently committed in broad daylight in Muscat. One of the ladies in the palace was found to be unfaithful to her lord and master, the Sultan, who sat in judgment on her and condemned her to death. It is not the severity of the sentence, but the manner of its execution which caused such consternation in Muscat. The lady, an unfortunate slave, was sown up in a mat bag, which was weighted at both ends, taken to the mouth of the harbour and cast into the sea. All Muscat was justly incensed at an act which has cast much discredit on His Highness, and even Mahomedan divines to whom His Highness appealed for support have pronounced in no measured terms against him. Though frailty in the gentler sex is a heinous offence amongst Mahomedans, the steady march of civilization has done much to tone down the tenets of Islam, and when it is remembered H. H. is a man well on the shady side of sixty, and that the unfortunate girl had barely seen eighteen summers, much commiseration is felt for the wretched creature, and the inhuman mode of carrying into effect the sentence of death has been universally condemned. Were that moral influence, which has been so marked a feature of our policy in the Gulf, exercised with more firmness and pressure brought to bear on H. H. I may safely say such acts of barbarism would never see the light. If this could be done I am certain the horrible mutilation practised on the lady's paramour beside which death would have been merciful would never have followed.

Small-pox, that fell disease in the Gulf, has this year claimed thousands of victims along the coast, and is still very prevalent and of a most malignant type.

We have a chain gang cleaning our alleys and thoroughfares, but notwithstanding this and other reforms which His Highness has lately introduced, the prosperity of Muscat would appear to be rapidly declining.

There is a rumour here that an Arab dhow has this season safely run the blockade which Her Majesty's Cruisers keep on the East African coast and are landing living freight on the Arab coast.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

THE opening of the levée was timed at for 4 o'clock on Friday evening, but for an hour before carriages of all descriptions were driven into the spacious compound of the Council Hall, H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, comprising 100 rank and file with the regimental colour and band under the command of Lieutenant Beckham, who were stationed near the entrance porch. The presentations commenced shortly after 4 o'clock, and the following is a list of those who were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Barrow, C L T
Beatty, Surg Genl
Bedford, Major
Brice, Brig Genl
Chatfield, K M
Claremont, Capt
Crawford, Arthur
Cruickshank, Dr
Fellows, Lt Col
Fogo, Surg Genl
Hatch, W, Lieut Genl
Hogg, Brigr Genl
Lamb, W
Maude, Col
Merriman, Col
Naylor, J R
Newnham, H
Ravenscroft
Reid, Lestock
Richey, J B

Robertson, E P
Smith, A Col
Walton, H I
Wardrop, Lt Col
Warre, A W, H E C-in-C
Warren, A, Lt Col
Willoughby, Col
Wynyard, B
Chintamanrao Harry Deshmookh
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Khanderao, Wishvanath Raste, Rao Bahadoor
Mirza Fuzloolah Khan
Pudumjee Pestonjee, Khan Bahadoor
Rungrao Venayek, Purandhare
Shankar Pandurang Pandit
Vizianungum Moodliar, Rao Bahadoor.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Adams, R E G
Alexander, Capt
Ashton, Surg Major
Auckitill
Auchinleck, Dr
Baird, A W, Capt
Banister, F M
Bayly, A, Col
Beaumont, J S, Rev
Biddulph, C
Britten, Lieut Col
Brown, C E, Capt
Bulcher, Henry
Browne, A
Burgess, F F R
Banbury, H
Campbell, J Mc L
Carleton, G
Cartwright, J
Champion, H H
Chanver, O H, Surg
Clarke, W, Rev
Clerke, W
Colston, Surg Major
Cooke, Dr
Coombs, W H, Lieut
Cotgrave
Crofton, M, Capt
Cruickshank, Major
Daniell, A C
Davidson, J, Dr
Dolphin, E
Drage, T W, Capt
Ducat, W M, Major
Etlinger, J E
Farrell, O, Surg Major
Fixott, J L, Lieut
Fforde, A B
Forbes, Major
Forrest, G W
Fraser, R A
Fraser, Dr
Ffrench, Major
Gibson, G
Giles, E
Gillespie, W A, Col
Graham, Capt
Gray, E
Greany, J P De.
Green, Col
Grieg, J M, Col
Griffith, I G E, Major
Haig, C T, Lt-Col
Heaviside, W J, Capt
Hicks, Lt Col
Holberton, Lt-Col
Hopkins, Lieut
Hore, W S, Capt
Hornidge
Houghton, W
Hughes, C F, Capt
Hume, W F, Capt
Hutchinson
Jacob, G A, Major
James, W L
Jopp, Major
Joynt, C S
Keays, Major
Kielhorn, F
Kinsman, F
Lamb, R A
Land, Surg Major
Laughton, Col

Le Mesurier, T A
Le Duesne, W H
Lowes, H C, Major
Light, R E H
Lyde
Macdonald, Col
MacDougall
Mackay, I H, Rev
Mackenzie, T, Major
Mackintosh, G
Macpherson, C G
Mant, C, Major
Mathews, F B
M Creey, J, Surg-Major
Mignon, G S, Lt-Col
Miller, Surg-Major
Monteath, R W F
Moore, C A, Major
Nicolas, F, Capt
Noleund, H L
Nunes, I D
Onslow, A L, Rev
Owen, G P
Parker, Dr
Peacock, Capt
Peaker, G
Peat, Major
Penton, H E, Capt
Perreau, Lieut Col
Pickwood, E H
Pitt, W
Plunkett, A H
Pottinger, Lieut Col
Prescott, B
Prior, H M
Pullan, Major
Radford, Capt
Rowland, H
Rowlandson, Major
Rowlandson, J
Salaman, Dr
Sandeman, W W
Sandwith, J R
Sanies, F H
Scorgie
Selby, F G
Seton, Major
Sexton, Dr
Sharp, J Rimington, Capt
Shephard, C S
Small John, Rev
Smith, M, Major
Smith Broke, Sur Major
Snodgrass, Capt
Spencer, Capt
Stavey, Major
Stevens, Capt
Stewart Duncan, Capt
Strong, Lieut Col
Swan, T C
Taylor, Capt
Thatcher, Col
Tinley, Lieut
Turnbull, P S, Surg Ma[illegible]
Vidal, H
Wake, Lieut
Walling-r, W [illegible]
Ward, George [illegible]
Waugh, Cap[illegible]
Werge, Ed[illegible]
West opp, [illegible]
Worsley, [illegible]

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Awadhootrao Nagesh Sangliker
Bahiro Apajee
Balkrishna Buhirao
Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabuddhe
Balwant Rao Yeshwant
Balwant Trimbuck
Bapurao Gopal
Bhaskerrao Venketesh Hingne
Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee
Byramjee Pudumjee
Chintamanrao Narayen Nagarkar
Coopooswamy Vizianungum Moodliar
Dajee Nilkunt Nugurker, Rao Bahadoor
Damodar Vizianungum Moodliar
Damoderrao Balkrishnajee
Damodar Moreshwar Gole
Dorabjee Pudumjee
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Cawasjee
Framjee Dadabhoy
Gunputrao Nilkant Nagkar
Gunesh Wasudeo Joshi
G R Desai
Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Rao Bahadoor
Hurrydas, Nanabhoy
Jaising Rao Angria
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Keshavrao Vinayek Deshmookh
Krishnajee Luxmun
Krishnarao Viswanath

Krishnajee [illegible]
M M Kunte
Mahadeorao [illegible]
Meher Hos[illegible]
Mudun [illegible] Bahadur
Narayan G[illegible]
Narso Ram[illegible]
Nosherwa[illegible] Khan B[illegible]
Nowrojee [illegible]
Ramchun[illegible]
Ramchundra [illegible]
Ramchandra Sa[illegible]
Ramrao Krishna
Shaik Ajmoodin
Shaik Mira Walker
Shivram Hurry Sathe
Shankerrao Narayan Nathoo
Shriniwasrao [illegible]
Sitaram H Chiplonker
Sorabjee Pudumjee
Syed [illegible]
Temooljee Muncherjee, Dustoor
Trimbukrow Narayen Rajmachiker
Vinayeck Govind, Vakil
Vinayekrao Ragunath Purandhare
Vishram Bamjee Ghollay
Vishnudass and Bhugwandass
Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni
Vithalrao Krishna Vinchurkar
Vittalrao Narayen Natoo
Wamon Shivram Apte

WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 14.—A considerable fall of the barometer has taken place since yesterday. At Bareilly and Lucknow it exceeds 0·1 inch, and at Dera Ismail Khan 0·15. It is greater in Northern than in Southern India. In other respects the changes are less striking. The winds have become easterly at Lucknow and Bareilly, but they are again westerly at Allahabad and along the line of the Ganges. The rains seem to be slowly advancing. Roorkee has half an inch of rain, which fell in a norwester; but Jubbulpore reports 1½ inches and the apparent setting-in of the monsoon. Nagpur has 6-tenths, and Bangalore ½ inch. In Bengal the rains continue, but not heavily.

SIMLA, June 15.—There has been a further general fall of the barometer, and the pressure has been so much reduced in the Punjab, and the barometric gradients thence both towards the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are so high, that it is improbable that the advance of the monsoon can be much longer delayed. North-westerly winds are still reported from Delhi, Meerut, and Allahabad, as well as at one or two stations in the Peninsula; but to the south of the Ganges they are inclining to west south-west, and in the neighbourhood of the hills they are easterly. The rain in Bengal is heavier to-day,—Patna especially having between 5 and 6 inches, and Dinagepore 4 inches; but none is reported from the North-Western Provinces. In the Central Provinces rain continues. Nagpore has 1 inch, Jubbulpore 2-tenths, and Amraoti 1-tenth. In the South, Masulipatam, Goa, Calicut and Cochin report rain.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW CORVETTE RUBY.

H. M.'s Screw Corvette Ruby, 2,100 tons, 12 guns, 232 officers and men, Captain R. H. More Molyneux, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. This ship left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 7th inst. to be paid off and recommissioned for another period of three years. She is an entirely new ship, this being her first commission. She was commissioned for the Mediterranean station and served for a period of nine months on that station, being one of the fleet which first made the attempt to pass through the Dardanelles. In March 1878 she was despatched to Singapore to strengthen the China squadron, but peace being proclaimed, she was ordered to take the place of the Diamond on the East Indian station, which station she joined in August 1878. The troubles with Burma ensuing she passed a most unenviable twelve months in the Rangoon river. After a short time spent at Bombay in January and February of this year, she was ordered to Mozambique, to search for slave dhows, and had only succeeded in overhauling, not condemning, one or two when the most welcome news was received that they were homeward bound. At once the homeward voyage was commenced, and though the news was received only on the 31st May, the ship proceeded to Madagascar, picked up her boats, spent two days at Zanzibar, and arrived at Bombay in less than three weeks, after a most pleasant passage.

MY breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

MRS. LOUVCOX (Winchester.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE EARL OF LYTTON'S JOURNEY FROM SIMLA.

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton and party leave Simla on the morning of the 29th. They breakfast at Solon, dine at Kalka, and start at 11 by special train. They will reach Toondla on the morning of the 30th at seven o'clock. It is reported that it is likely the Maharajas of Gwalior, Jeypore, and Ulwar will meet Lord Lytton on the platform and bid him farewell. Starting again after eight the party will reach Etawah at ten, where they will breakfast. Lunch will be taken at Cawnpore at one. They will arrive at Allahabad at six and take dinner at the station. The departure for Jubbulpore will take place at seven and there will be no stoppage there. *Chota Hazree* will be taken at Saidpore on the 1st July. The party will breakfast at Khundwa, where the Maharaja Holkar and Sir Henry Daly will bid farewell. They will arrive at Bombay on July the 2nd. The party of Lord Lytton numbers sixteen. At all the stations, where stoppages are made, Viceregal honours will be paid. All officials will be present.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, June 19.

The appointments of Mr. Aitchison as provisional member of Council and Mr. Bernard *vice* Aitchison, Mr. Charles Grant, *vice* Bernard are gazetted.

THE DEPARTURE OF EARL LYTTON.

A general notification is published relative to the ceremonial to be observed on the departure of Earl Lytton on the 28th instant. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and members of Council, with personal staff, will bid farewell to the departing nobleman at 11 in the morning on the 28th [illegible]nt at the Public Works Office.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN.

It is rumoured that Mr. Lepel Griffin succeeds Mr. Lyall should the latter get the [illegible]enant Governorship of the North-West.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

The report is revived that Sir Andrew Clarke succeeds the Duke of Buckingham at Madras.

Orders are issued restricting the use of free passes on duty travelling.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LOCAL OPTION.

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option resolution was carried against the Government.

KASHGAR.

Ney Elias is about to visit Kashgar again to ascertain the condition of its internal affairs, and to facilitate trade.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. [illegible]stone said, in reply to a question, that Gov[illegible]nt had resolved to execute the Berlin [illegible] impartially as between Turkey and [illegible]nd Mussulmans and Christians.

LOCAL OPTION.

[illegible] said, that though he was not [illegible]e adoption of local option, [illegible] be neutral on the question.

[illegible]LITICAL CONVICTS.

PARIS, June 19.

[illegible]ill has been introduced into the [illegible]uties to grant plenary amnesty

[illegible] A. F. DOBBS.

[illegible]obbs, Judicial Superintendent of [illegible] Nizam's Dominions, has been appointed [illegible]onservator of Forests in that State.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE GRAND SHEREEF OF MECCA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of the Grand Shereef of Mecca.

DISTURBANCES AT DIABEKIR.

Disturbances have broken out at Diabekir [illegible]ong the famishing population. The Governor [illegible] resigned.

[illegible]VERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, June 18.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	53,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	13,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	7,000 do.
Amount forwarded	3,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	36,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	8,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	764,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	103,000 do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	56,000 do.

LONDON, June 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87
Bar Silver	52⅝
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-11

Arrival—Poona.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, June 19, 11-15 a.m.

French Mail steamer Djemnah from Suez arrived.

GALLE, June 20, 6-10 a.m.

French Mail steamer Irrawaddy, from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—June 19.

Cannanore, 4-5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 24 cents.

Carwar, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind N. W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 78 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. S. W.; thermometer 78·5; barometer 29·9. Fall of rain 54 cents.

Vingorla, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 21 cents.

The clouds present a very monsoonish appearance at Ahmedabad, but except a solitary shower last week, there has hitherto been no downpour, and the thermometer generally stands at 100 degrees.

Lord and Lady Lytton and party will arrive at Government House, Parell, on the 2nd proximo, leaving on the 3rd in the s. s. Himalaya for England. There will be no public reception or entertainments.

The cartoon in the last number of *Charivari* is "The Latest Eclipse." It is the likeness of Lord Ripon overshadowing that of Lord Lytton, and is well executed. The "Simla Notes" are good, as also are the "Eastern Verses." The number is a good one.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has been suffering for the last four or five days from a severe type of fever, and has been laid up at the Byramjee Hall, Mazagon. In the early stage of the malady, his brain was affected; but by the skilful treatment of Drs. Cook, Hojel, Maconachie, and Cowasjee, he rallied and is now slightly better.

We learn from Surat that a number of employés of the local Municipality, who had been under their trial for misappropriating certain funds belonging to that institution, were last week convicted of the various charges laid against them. Two of these miscreants were fined Rs. 1,000 each with six years hard labour in jail; and two were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The trial of one out of the five inspectors is to commence this day.

The Port Trustees have decided that from the 1st July next vessels using the Prince's Dock shall be charged one-third of an anna per registered ton per day. This was the original fee adopted, but the application of which was deferred until vessels had been able to realise the advantages to be derived from the use of the dock. It is satisfactory to know that the Trustees believe that their dock has so far demonstrated its usefulness that they can now insist on the payment of these dues.

The Press Commissioner sends the following particulars of the loan of Rs.3,13,00,000 invited by Notification No. 461, dated the 14th May, 1880, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* bearing the same date:—Total amount tendered Rs. 26,29,50,200 out tender; maximum rate tendered Rs. 110 for Rs. 500; minimum rate tendered Rs 90; minimum rate accepted Rs 103-3; average rate of accepted tenders Rs 103-3; amount tendered above the minimum rate accepted Rs 500; amount tendered at the minimum rate accepted, Rs. 6,26,00,000; percentage of amount tendered at the minimum rate accepted Rs 500; total number of tenders 2,255, besides 42 informal tenders for Rs. 27,11,410; number of successful tenders 3; total produce of loan, Rs. 3,22,97,722; premium Rs. 9,97,722.

Under the heading "A voice from the Poona Race Course" a correspondent writes:—All racing men here were pleased to learn from your issue of the 16th that, notwithstanding the miserable failure of their races last March, the Mhow stewards are about to publish another prospectus. With a good and liberal programme, a proper secretary and energetic stewards, there is no reason why the Mhow race meeting should not be as good as any other on this side of India. The cause of the failure of the meeting last March is well known to every man who was unfortunate enough to be present at it, but as I presume that the discordant element of that meeting has been eliminated for good, I now prophecy nothing but success to the next Mhow races. If an extreme outsider might be allowed to make a suggestion he would propose that the meeting should be held in the cold weather (say early in December) instead of in the grilling month of March.

The *Pioneer* says that Mr. Aitchison will await Mr. Bernard's arrival in Burma in order to confer with him on the situation.

In consequence of the withdrawal from the Presidency of such a large number of troops on service in Afghanistan, the Central Rifle Meeting usually held at Poona in the month of September annually will not take place this year.

The Bengal crop and weather report shows that heavy rains have damaged the crops in Singboom, Nuddea, Backergunge, and Mymensing. In parts of Nuddea the excessive rainfall has done considerable damage to the crops in the low-lying lands.

The latest instance of a centinarian being in possession of sound mental and bodily faculties comes from Nausari. A telegraphic communication informs a vernacular contemporary of the death at that town of a Parsee lady at the venerable age of 105. She retained all her faculties up to the time of her death.

A Broach paper reports what appears to be a somewhat hard case. A tailor suspected of having stolen pieces of cloth from a Parsee traders' shop, was severely belaboured. The tailor eventually succeeded in finding his way to the second class magistrate, Mr. Cassinath, who, however, would neither hear his complaint nor receive his petition when tendered by his vakil in writing.

A Fine Arts Exhibition will, as usual, take place this season at Simla. The exhibition is to be opened on the 18th of September, probably at Kennedy House, now in the occupation of the Maharaja of Puttiala. Lord Ripon has consented to be Patron and President of the Simla Society, and efforts will be made to constitute this on a permanent basis with regular members.

Major-General C. C. Johnson, C. B., and Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., on completion of five years' tenure of their substantive staff appointments, have been re-appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General and First Assistant Quartermaster-General, respectively. General Johnson is officiating Quarter-Master-General, and Colonel Macgregor is Chief of the Staff at Kabul.

We (*Bombay Review*) are glad to see that our Corporation is to be asked to move against the Bill for exempting Government property from local rates. It was understood this question was settled long ago in favour of municipalities; but we presume Sir John Strachey is at the bottom of this filching scheme; and that is another reason for firm and united opposition to this unjust measure.

The report of the Duke of Cambridge to the Secretary for War, respecting the recent Volunteer Review at Brighton, is published. His Royal Highness speaks in high terms of the appearance, action, and discipline of the corps, and concludes by expressing his conviction that "the nation possesses in the Volunteer force a substantial and trustworthy reserve for the defence of the country."

The *Bombay Guardian* says very suggestively that "we think of China as a country far away to the East of India, but if we want to reach the scene of the present hostilities between China and Russia we need to go to the extreme north-western point of India, say, Peshawar, and then go due north. The Chinese Empire overlaps the whole of India and is much nearer to us than Russia is. If China were ambitious and well-governed, she might prove a more perilous enemy to India than Russia is ever likely to be."

A curious attempt to discourage drinking by bringing public opinion to bear is worth noting. An Act has been passed by the Massachusetts Senate to prohibit the erection of screens in bar-rooms. The principle of the measure is, of course, that a good many men who have not the grace of abstinence are nevertheless not depraved enough to drink in "the fierce light which beats" upon the bar. But before the triumph of this kind of legislation is complete the "giant evil of the back-door"—so American reformers insist—must be dealt with.

The probability of a fresh campaign against the Turcomans makes it a convenient matter for Russia to have a grievance against Persia, says the *Examiner*. This is afforded by the inroads which the Persian Kurds yearly make into the province of Erivan, and which the Shah's frontier authorities appear powerless to restrain. We really cannot help wondering why Russia, with her vast contingent of Cossacks, should not be able to keep these gentry off her soil; but the Emperor, no doubt, finds it handy to have a complaint ready to use as a lever at Teheran, and when his schemes in Khorassan are accomplished, the inroads of the nomads of Azerbijan will be serviceable as a reason for annexing that much coveted province.

Speaking with reference to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha's movement to obtain for the residents of that place the right of electing their municipal representatives, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* uses strong language regarding the native members of the Corporation of Bombay. The ratepayers here, says the paper, have elected to the Corporation such persons as are not only ignorant of municipal work, but mere followers of interested and influential *saheb logues*. They have no regard whatsoever for the interests of the ratepayers, but the ratepayers, it must be said, have not been deceived in their choice, for they have deliberately allowed themselves to be guided by influential persons. Unless the people of Poona are above yielding to such pressure, the new right they demand will "launch them into the pitiable plight in which the people of Bombay repent for ever being involved."

The *Englishman* observes that Gordon Pasha's statement that he was going to China with the earnest desire of averting a collision which would not only be disastrous in its consequences to the principals concerned, but seriously detrimental to British interests in the East, clashing as it does with the preconceived ideas of the public on the subject, is not likely to be generally accepted as a complete statement of the truth. One view of the case, which suggests itself to us, is that while really feeling that the interests of both China and England would be best served by peace, and fully intending to tell Li Hung Chang as much, Gordon Pasha was aware that the chance of peaceful counsels prevailing was infinitesimal, and that he would not otherwise have accepted Li Hung Chang's invitation. In any case, it is tolerably certain that that invitation would not have been given unless Li Hung Chang had made up his mind for war, for it is with success in the field, and not in counsel, that the name of Colonel Gordon is identified in the memory of the Chinese. In all probability the issue of peace or war will be decided before Colonel Gordon's arrival at Pekin, if, indeed, it has not practically been decided already, and his own declaration on the subject leaves little room to doubt what, in that case, would be his course of action.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* is at the pains of reprinting for our benefit "a sound lecture" which the *Indo-European Correspondence* inflicted upon us relative to our declaration that it was not tyranny for Victor Hugo to write a poem so long as he did not force anybody to read it against his will. "The tyranny," says the *Indo European*, "consists in publishing such gross outrages against the Majesty of God in a Christian country, much against the will of the Christian people of the country. The tacit consent given by those in authority in France to the dissemination of such blasphemies, when the nation as a whole is Christian, is the veriest tyranny imaginable. Such publications should not be allowed to see the light of day anywhere. With much greater reason then should they be suppressed in a Christian country. In their not being so suppressed consists the tyranny which the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* so justly deplores. It is a tyranny over the feelings of a Christian nation. And no tyranny can be greater, especially when the Infinite Majesty of God is outraged." The talk about blasphemy, &c., may be set aside as the harmless but natural exaggeration of a critic who has not read the poem. We are only concerned for the principle involved—that of freedom of the press, which the writer coolly asks should be trodden under foot. It is "tyranny" to A. if B. be permitted to read a poem of the sentiments of which A. does not approve, and therefore the poem should be suppressed. If this principle were to be generally applied the *Catholic Examiner* would have to be itself suppressed, for its weekly appearance is a frightful "tyranny" to the *Bombay Guardian*.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that a day or two ago some one in the Lahore post-office imagined he had made a great discovery. This was nothing less than a letter addressed to our friend Mir Butcha, the firebrand and will-o'-wisp of Kohistan. The letter bore the name of a certain Afghan prince, whose name we suppress for the present, and who has resided for a considerable number of years as a state prisoner in Lahore. The writer counsels Butcha to persevere in his opposition to the English invaders, and gives other cheering encouragement, of which, we should think, the sanguine, volatile, and irrepressible plotter stands in less need than most men. He holds that the fighting must be persevered with until the *Feringhees* are driven out of the country; and adds that he has despatched confidential agents to Kabul and Kandahar. The letter is apparently written in the interest of Yakub Khan—"His Highness the Ameer," as he is styled—after whose health our friend Butcha would appear to have been making kind inquiries. We are glad to say that His Highness is described as enjoying capital health in his quiet retreat at Mussoorie. We also gather that Mir Butcha is a diligent correspondent, in his way, as the letter purports to be a reply to two communications received from that gentleman. The epistle has been sent to the Commissioner of Lahore by the local Government for inquiry. The whole thing, however, is a forgery—and a very clumsy forgery, as a brief examination of the letter will prove. And we think, too, that the real culprit is not very difficult of detection.

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876, says the *Semaphore* of Constantinople, has recently been translated into Bulgarian. Many thousands of copies have been distributed in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The other day one of these copies fell into the hands of "a Bulgarian priest of the village of Tchaouchbounar." He was so excited by its perusal that he sallied forth at the head of a mob of his parishioners to "the neighbouring Mussulman village of Batrof," brandishing a torch in one hand and in the other Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, and, setting fire to the first Mussulman dwelling-house, proclaimed aloud, as his followers carried the flames to the rest of the village that he was only executing "the will of God and of the English Government." This is such a pretty story that it seems cruel to supplement it by giving the explanations of the *Maritza*, the ably conducted Bulgarian journal of Philippopolis. The *Maritza* points out that no Bulgarian priest of Tchaouchbounar, brandishing in his hand the Bulgarian translation of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, could possibly have burned down the Mussulman village of Batrof for several good reasons. No Bulgarian translation of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has ever been published. The only knowledge possessed by the Bulgarians of its contents was gleaned from translations of extracts which appeared in Bucharest journals in 1876. No such village as "Batrof," Mussulman or otherwise, has ever existed in Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia; and, although there are several villages terminating in "bounar," no one has been able to discover a Tchaouchbounar in any corner of the Balkan peninsula.

The *Kandahar News* of Monday, the 7th inst last, has the following:—On Saturday morning a thief was shot in the Sudder Bazaar; the following are the details:—There have been robberies and attempts at robberies for the past few nights in the Sudder Bazaar, and the professional reputation of the police and especially of Deen Mahomed, the head of it, being at stake, a carefully organized watch was set. Towards 1 a.m. the concealed watchers saw a man with naked arms and legs and his boots tied round his waist, stealthily approaching the corner house of the bazaar, and listening for the footsteps of the police or for any sound that might indicate danger. He was challenged, and as he gave no answer, a charge of buckshot was fired at him. He fell to the first shot, and two companions of his, who were skulking in an adjacent nullah, rose and ran away. On examination the man was recognised as a bazaar loafer belonging to the Achokzai clan. He had an Afghan knife concealed in his waist-band. About 4 a. m. on Saturday, a camel with Commissariat stores was stolen by a small party on the road between this and Mundi Hissar. The animal was lagging behind a convoy in charge of a Brahui driver, when he was suddenly set on by a party of from three to five Afghans. While trying to defend his camel the Brahui had his hand severed at the wrist; the thief succeeded in taking off the camel which was laden with rice, and also carrying Rs. 300, the property of the camel man. The wounded man is doing well in the native base hospital. A party of cavalry is out after the brigands. A desperate attempt at assassination was made in the city bazaar yesterday by a boy only about 10 years old. The young Ghazi stabbed a doolie-bearer of the 1st Grenadiers who was sitting at a jeweller's shop; his weapon was a single bladed English clasp-knife by Rogers, of Sheffield; his blow was struck from behind, and the weapon penetrated the man's abdomen just above the top of the thigh bone. The doolie-bearer is doing as well as can be expected, and the young reptile who attacked him is a prisoner. It is hoped that he will confess who are the instigators of the assault.

The *Examiner* shows that the Bradlaugh oath case was not entirely unprecedented "Mr. Gladstone has said that Mr. Bradlaugh's case was unique and without precedent. He evidently trusts to the supposed fact that it differs from all other cases in this, that whilst Mr. Bradlaugh was "willing" to take an oath subject, of course, to the notified mental reservation that it contained certain words which he did not accept, there were previous cases where the member was not willing to take the oath. Whilst in former cases it was not the House, but the member, from whom the objection came, in Mr. Bradlaugh's case the objection sprung from the House. Mr. Gladstone was scarcely correct in saying this was an unprecedented occurrence. In 1852 the Earl of Clancarty, a Protestant peer, refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, inasmuch as it contained that which he could not regard as binding on him. He claimed to take the Roman Catholic oath. The law lords refused to let him do so because he was a Protestant. Then he declared he was willing to take the Oath of Supremacy, with a mental reservation; and so far his case is almost exactly like Mr. Bradlaugh's. This claim was also disallowed, and Lord Clancarty withdrew from the Peers. But shortly after that he came forward and took the oath in the usual form, although he had both by petitions and speeches repeatedly declared it was impossible for him ever to accept the oath save with a mental reservation. Although this was well known, and Lord Clancarty never retracted his declarations, no peer dreamt of objecting to let his lordship swear to that in which he notoriously did not believe, and the late Lord Derby himself complimented him on having consented to comply with the forms and return to the House. Moreover, it is pertinent to the inquiry to remember that in Mr. O'Connell's case, when he declared that he could not take the Oath of Supremacy, and held he must take the new Relief Oath, his claim was not only disallowed, but the House told him he must take the oath in which, by presenting his claim, he publicly declared his utter disbelief."

Mr. H. W. S., Melbourne.—My dear Friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was, like you, so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.
Johnsmith (Liverpool).

SIVAJI.

No plunder no pay.—Sivaji's Maxim.

The statement will surprise many people, that the history of Western India is more abundant in details than that of some parts of the British Isles. Take the case of the Wigtown martyrs. Two women were drowned for non-conformity in the reign of Charles the Second, and though Macaulay devoted a page or two to the narrative in his History of England, and though Europe and America were ransacked from one end to the other, not one scrap or letter, printed or written, bearing upon it about the same date as the judicial murder could be discovered, and the souls of righteous men were vexed from day to day at the revilings of Mark Napier who consigned the event to the region of ecclesiastical myth and legend. It was proved independently of written testimony, but not until an old Session Book was discovered in the Wigtown Manse was scepticism silenced. Now, had any event of a kindred nature taken place in Western India about this period, we would have every particular connected therewith duly chronicled *at the time*. Had Sivaji tied Mr. Sterling, the Scotch clergyman in Bombay of his time, to one of the fishing stakes which then dotted the harbour and left him to be devoured by the waves and the sharks, we would never have heard the end of it. Every man and woman (what the son of the historian of the Mahrattas would call "the scum of Scotland") would have sat down and written long accounts to their friends at home, which would no doubt have been preserved for our edification, and so nothing would have been left to tradition. In the same way, in the sack of Surat in 1664 we make little doubt that an industrious bookworm could make a complete inventory of every pot and pan taken out of it by Sivaji. In the History of Western India, there is nothing more apalling than the amount of *material*, in English, French, Portugese, Italian, Dutch, Persian and Arabic, even Chinese is laid under contribution.*

These remarks apply in part to Sivaji, the greatest man in Mahratta history. Though many people have vague notions about him, the books, letters and journals in several languages from which the story of his life may be gathered are so full and minute in every particular, that a work like Lord Hailes' Annals of Scotland, though it was praised by Dr. Johnson, becomes in comparison dry annal or mere conjecture.

The obvious defects of this sketch are therefore not due to want of materials.

HIS COUNTRY.

It has been said by geologists that the Ghauts were the great seawall against which an ancient Ocean hurled its remorseless waves and that Matheran and Mahableshwur were islands. Were those black bluff headlands we now call Chowk or Sidney Points once fragrant with samphire and sea pink? Did the waves fret and eddy round the knob of Parbhul or One Tree Hill, or mould these cone-like masses we now see rising from the Konkan plain, or

> "Boil in endless torture,"

in tumbling abysses under the very nose of that Sphynx-like projection on Louisa Point? Were the Funnel Hill (Kurnalla) and Lingana Ghur fashioned into their present form by the action of the waves; grinding, rounding and polishing as if by the hands of a cunning artificer these mighty outlying bulwarks or skerries of a primeval sea? We cannot answer these questions. Our business is with the Deccan of history and of Sivaji.

The highest bit of earth in the Deccan is *Kulsabhai*, 5,409 over sea level.† But the land bristles with hundreds of mountains from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height, with steep scarps of volcanic trap crowned with forts and bastions, with almost everyone of which is indelibly associated the name of Sivaji. This mountainous region seems to bid defiance to the foot of man and horse. Khafi Khan who was much about Raighur, Sivaji's principal residence,‡ says:—"The country around may be considered a specimen of hell, for it is hilly and stony and water is very scarce." Let the strongest pedestrian in this year of grace 1880, as a piece of holiday exercise, travel to and ascend, say twelve, out of the five and forty hill forts captured by Sivaji. Let him furnish himself before starting with "Galton's Art of Travel," Crosse and Blackwell's tinned meats and the best Deccany tattoo he can lay hands on, and every appliance and comfort of modern times, and we will be bound to say that his thews and sinews and "poor feet" will come out of the expedition much the worse of the wear. As for his boots and shoes he may throw them to the dogs, cast himself on the first *charpoy* he can get, and hum himself asleep to a long season of repose with the tune of

> "I'll gang nae mair to yon town."||

He will, however, have learned a lesson of the marvellous toughness and endurance of the Mahratta, and more than this be filled with admiration at what were once heroic virtues—walking, running and climbing. "The best runner," said Sivaji, "makes the best soldier."

HIS BIRTH.

Some of the kings of the East have had a very humble origin. The first Nabob of Oude was a petty merchant, the first Peishwa a village accountant, Hyder Ali's father was a belted peon and commenced life as a groom, the ancestors of Holkar were goat herds, and those of Sindhia's slaves, the first of this family who became so powerful was slipper bearer to the Peishwa, and nearer our own time Mahomed Ali of Egypt was the son of a tobacconist in Cavallo in Macedonia.

Sivaji's origin was a contrast to all these. He did not rise from the ranks, but came from an ancient line of Rajas, the Bonslas, men in the position of the great barons of England when they were powerful enough to defy alike sovereign and people. Both by father and mother's side his ancestors had won distinction in the field as vassals of the Kings of Ahmednugger and Bejapore. His mother was a Rajput, and her name of *Jadew* was as old as the first Mahometan invasion of India in the thirteenth century, when *Deogire* was the name of Dowlatabad, and ere ditch and scarp had made that renowned fortress unscaleable except to the ant or the lizard. His great grandfather was patel of Velore, Ellora thus becoming

> "The mother of a race of kings,"

an addition to its other wonderful attractions. Both his father and grandfather were two of the most powerful men in the Mahratta dominions, the first in command of 5,000 horse. Sivaji was born in the Fort of Joneer or Sewnersee§ in 1627. Some one says, "he was born in a fort and died in a fort."

HIS PERSON AND CHARACTER.

Here is a good etching of him taken by an European.¶ *Scene Surat, ætat* 37. Neither Grant Duff nor Elphinstone seem to have been aware of it.

"His person is described by them who have seen him to bee of meane stature, lower somewhat than I am erect, and of an excellent proportion. Actual in exercise, and whenever hee speaks seemes to smile a quicke and peercing eye, and whiter than any of his people. He is distrustfull, seacret, subtile, cruell, perfidious, insulting over whomsoever he getts into his power. Absolute in his commands, and in his punishments more than severe, death or dismemberment being the punishment of every offence if necessity require, venterous and desperate in execution of his resolves."

This is by a contemporary on the spot, and there is nothing left to us but a feeble attempt to fill in the blank spaces between the lines. And first of all, he was superstitious to a degree, and we may be sure, that the cry of a hare, the howl of a wolf, or the scream of a sarus distracted him, and schemes of the greatest moment were suspended, if the augurs were against him.

When the English Ambassador in 1674 went down to Raighur to "assist" at his coronation, he found Sivaji had gone on a pilgrimage to Pertabgur to a pagoda of the goddess Bowanie and Oxenden and his companions were detained *a month* in the Fort, until his idle ceremonies at Raighur were accomplished. He was mightily imbued with his religious rites and ceremonies and would do anything to carry them through. Witness his landing at Malabar Point at midnight and at the hazard of his life to pass through the stone of Regeneration. He was most attached to his mother and exercised filial obedience until death divided them, and he was kind to his dependants and relations. It is said that his manners were remarkably pleasing and his address winning. This refers to men, but it is not so well known that he had a wonderfully fascinating power over women. We do not prove this by the fact that he had three wives and married a fourth two days after his coronation in the 47th year of his age.

But a story which Mackintosh heard at Hyderabad seventy years ago has come down to us. It appears that when a prisoner at Delhi he exercised this *glamourgift* so effectually, that one of the Princesses of the House of Timur, a daughter of Aurangzeb, was devoured by love for him. No doubt, a glance from behind the *purdah* did it all. However, it lasted her for life. Sivaji was told by "the cruel parient" and *she* also, no doubt, that the marriage could not come off unless he become Muslim. This could not be, and it is an affecting instance of the power and endurance of youthful affection that *Moti Bowreah*, such was her pet name never married and in extreme old age long after Sivaji was dead and buried ** tended his grandson and carefully watched his up-bringing. Some of Aurangzeb's daughters were most accomplished, full of music, poetry and all that sort of thing which Sivaji loved so well that he would go a long way out of his beat to attend a *kutha* or meeting of bards and singers, *charans*. A tomb of white marble was erected to her memory—and she well deserved it—which may still be seen near Bejapore, an oasis in the desert.

HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

He was a good horseman, swordsman and marksman. He had sprung from a race of mighty hunters and athletes. His father died an old man from a heavy fall he had from his horse in the hunting field. His spare wiry form and small stature admirably adapted him for climbing and his training from boyhood put him on a par with the best climbers in the Deccan. Every corrie gulch and Jacob's ladder was better known to him than the *tulsi* plant at his own door. He not only loved climbing for its own sake, but admired and rewarded it in others. When he had finished the fortifications of Raighur he one day called an assembly of the people and held out a bag of gold and a bracelet worth Rs. 500 as a reward to any man who accomplished the ascent in any way except through the gate he had constructed, and without rope or ladder. A *Dher* ascended, planted the flag, then quickly descended and made his obeisance to Sivaji. The man received the rewards in presence of the assembly and was set at liberty. We need not add that the way was closed by which he ascended.

His power of endurance is a perfect mystery. Take his flight from Delhi.* All the way to Allahabad was his son with him, a lad nine years of age, at first mounted "ride and tie" on the same Deccany tattoo, then on foot disguised as a fakir, his face rubbed with ashes, swimming rivers with his *kupra* on his head to keep it dry, outrunning the swiftest trained couriers of the Great Mogul, and this during the monsoon through a thickly wooded country from Allahabad to Benares, from Benares to Gaya, from Gaya to Cutack, from Cutack to Hyderabad.

Or his night raid into Poona in 1663. He left Singhur *after dark*, entered the gate as part of a marriage procession, attacked the Mahometan Viceroy's palace, slashed off two of his fingers as he descended from a window, killed his son and most of his attendants. It seemed the work of a moment and *that same night* he ascended Singhur amid a blaze of torches visible from every part of the Mogul camp.†

Sivaji was weighed against gold and turned the scales at 112 lbs. This was good riding weight; though a small man he had infinite pluck. A weasel has been known to fly at the throat of a man on horseback, and Sivaji had a fierce will and intensity of purpose, and was full of resolve.

> "Come on Resolve and lead the van
> Thou stalk of carlehemp in man."

The most distinguished Mahratta, awkward and sturdy at the best, was ungainly side by side with Sivaji.

He never could sign his own name. He had, however, a Persian writer and a keeper of his seal which was put to all documents. This, however, need not be held as a crime against him. Our readers will recollect the words put into the mouth of Archibald Bell-the-Cat in Scott's Marmion. He is speaking of Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil,

> "Thanks to Saint Botham, son of mine,
> Save Gawain ne'er could pen a line."

Though his face was white his *shendee* was as black as the raven's wing.

> "Spare and swarthy
> Cruel and crafty."

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* The labour of Mr. Campbell for example in thrashing such obdurate material, and winnowing grain from heaps of chaff and rubbish can be guessed, not described. See his historical monographs of Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and Cambay, in the *Bombay Gazetteer*.

† On your right as you go to Nassick.

‡ About ten miles from Deogaum.

|| *Free translation*.—I will never go again to these places.

§ About 24 miles from Poona.

¶ Escalliot to Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*, 1664.

** Twenty-seven years after.

* Escaped in a hamper.

† Let the reader take a note of heights and distances, and "the roads before they were made" on his first *picnic* to Karackwasla. It was on this road that Colonel Mignon lost his life crossing a torrent during the monsoon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Apollo Bunder, this evening. Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th inst.:—Borrowdale (s), from Cardiff; Cuba, Cardiff; on the 19th—Coconada (s), from Bussorah; Glenburn, Tyne; H. M.'s Ruby, Zanzibar; Lady Ruthven, Dundee; Riversdale, Liverpool. Yesterday—Indus (s), from Calcutta; Arrow (s), Bhownuggur.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th inst.:—Castore (s), to Trieste; Socotra (s), Kurrachee; Norna, Liverpool; Zambesi (s), Venice.

Assault.—Madowjee Nursey was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Sugoona, woman.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Malda was hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Friday last and the s. s. Maharanee entered the dock on the same day.

Carrying Excess Passengers.—Kooshnajee Rutnajee, a tindal of a boat, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for carrying sixteen passengers in excess than his boat is licensed to carry.

Theft.—Luximon Govind was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass belaying pin, valued Rs. 7, from a vessel belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Suspicious Character.—Moosa Mahomed was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering at night at Coombarwada, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

Gamblers.—Ismael Ebrahim and six others were on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Bhendy Bazaar Road. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

Theft at the Nicol Bunder.—Sherpoodeen Moroodeen was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing fourteen Bengal seers of wheat from the Nicol Bunder, being the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agent of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 19th inst:—Horses, 2 unfit to work, 7 lame, 1 broken knees, and 1 sore pasterns, Bullocks, 6 lame, 25 sore necks, and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases 43; amount of fines Rs. 119.

The Late Election of a Member of the Corporation.—By an oversight the names of Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Rao Bahadur Pandurang Dinnanathbjee were omitted from the list of voters on the occasion of the election of a Corporationer last Wednesday. Both gentlemen voted for Mr. M. Wood.

A Soldier Deserter.—Mr. Inspector Grennan arrested on Friday afternoon last Private Josiah Barnes, of H. Ms. 2-11th Regiment, who deserted his Regiment on the 5th instant. Barnes was on the same day placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and then made over to his regiment stationed at Colaba.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Ragoo Sewah, a labourer, who died from tetanus, following an injury to the leg caused by the accidental explosion of a blast, sustained about thirteen days ago, while deceased was employed in the drainage works at the Esplanade Cross Road, near the Arthur Crawford Markets. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

Evading the Opium Licence.—Anajee Bhikajee, a peon in the service of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and Vittoo Godajee, a labourer, were on Saturday last both convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper. Prisoner No. 1 of selling 7¼ tolas of opium without a licence from the Collector of Bombay and prisoner No 2 of having in his possession at the same time and place the said opium other than opium purchased from the Government, or farmer or licenced vendor. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50 and prisoner No. 2 Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Radetzki	Swabada.
Overture	Le Macon	Auber.
Selection	Il Mercante di Venezia	Pinsuti.
Waltz	Beloved Star	H. Laurent.
Qua drille	The Cologne	C. Coote.
Galop	Courier of St. Petersburgh	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accidents.—On Friday last Buunoo, woman, while lying asleep on the third storey of a house situated in Trimbuck Purishram Street with her child, about eighteen months old, close to a window, the child rolled out of the window and fell, a height of about twenty-five feet, and was somewhat seriously injured and it was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.—Gunput Dundoo, a labourer employed at the Girgaum Cotton Mill, on Friday last had four fingers of his left hand seriously injured by the machinery whilst in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Bhow Sonoo, another labourer employed at the Hindustan Mills, met with a similar accident on the same day, whereby he had four fingers of his right hand seriously injured. He was also removed to the same hospital for treatment.

Lodge Orion in the West, Poona.—Mr. Fox, of the Ordnance Department, has been elected Worshipful Master of Lodge Orion in the west at Poona, and the installation meeting takes place on the evening of the 24th instant.

A Quadrille Party at Kirkee.—The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers at Kirkee gave a dance last Friday evening, when there was a very large gathering of their officers and friends. A pleasant evening was spent, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till the small hours of the following morning.

The Poona Volunteers.—A proposal is now being circulated in Poona that the detachment B. V. R. Corps—G. and S. companies—should form a separate corps. If this proposal meets with the approval of the members generally, there will be three companies formed, and Captain Theodore Cooke nominate as major in command.

The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona.—Although upwards of a week has elapsed since Mr S. Harrison has been gazetted as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona he had not, we believe, up to Saturday assumed charge of his new appointment. A correspondent writing from Poona under date the 18th instant, says—"It is rumoured that Mr. Harrison will be entirely in charge of the Conservancy Department, and except dealing with conservancy cases, he will have no other magisterial duties to perform.

ADDITIONAL PSSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Zambesi, Captain A. Symons, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr E W Boutcher.
For Brindisi—Mrs O Lester.
For Venice—Mr W H Davy and Mr and Mrs Schumacker.
For Aden—Hospital Assistant J J Cooke, Ragojee Sewjee and 2 friends.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·4
General Direction of Wind*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	347
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	4·42
„ „ year	4·45

* From midnight to midnight.

CONVICTION AND PUNISHMENT OF A DEFAULTING HOUSE-OWNER.

On Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jaffur Mahomed Talub, against whom an information was laid on the previous Thursday by Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee for furnishing him with a false return in respect of his property (an account of which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th inst.) surrendered himself and admitted the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Boevey, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that though the summons was returnable next Thursday, yet the defendant and the Municipality were both anxious that the matter should be disposed of that day.

The magistrate told the defendant that he was charged with giving false information to a public servant, the penalty for which in the Indian Penal Code was six months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000, to which he (the defendant) had made himself liable.

The defendant said he had made a mistake in giving Mr. Eduljee false information, and was sorry for it. The assessment fixed by Mr. Eduljee was perfectly correct. He (defendant) now threw himself upon the mercy of his Worship and the Muncipality.

Mr. Boevey said he was instructed by Mr. Eduljee on behalf of the Municipality not to press for a heavy fine, as the defendant had admitted his guilt and pleaded for mercy, though from his conduct he did not deserve any consideration. A fine of Rs. 50 or any sum less than Rs. 100 would meet the ends of justice.

The magistrate said that the information laid by Mr Eduljee was quite convincing of the guilt of the defendant, and he was therefore not disposed to fine him in a sum less than a quarter of the amount specified in the Code.

Mr. Boevey said that Mr. Eduljee wished it to be mentioned that he was not vindictive, but was leniently disposed. He (Mr. Boevey) therefore left the matter entirely in the hands of his Worship.

The magistrate asked Mr. Eduljee what the position of the defendant was.

Mr. Eduljee said he was not quite sure of the defendant's position; but he knew that his income from his property was over Rs, 2,500 a year.

The magistrate then fined the defendant in the sum of Rs. 250, observing that it would be a warning to others who attempted to impose upon the Municipal officers.

Dr. Weir (the acting Municipal Commissioner), on hearing of the magistrate's decision, congratulated Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee on his successful efforts in watching the interests of the Municipality, and ordered notices to be posted in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city embodying the aforesaid decision.

HIGH COURT.—June 19.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M. Melvill.)

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, petitioner; Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, liquidators.

The hearing of this matter, which was briefly noticed in our last issue, was continued on Saturday. The petitioner, a shareholder of the East India Bank, prayed for the removal of the official liquidators abovenamed on the ground of misconduct and fraud on their part. The petition was heard before Mr. Justice Green in November and December last; but three days after the conclusion of the hearing on the 6th December, and before judgment could be given, his Lordship had a paralytic seizure which incapacitated him for preparing the judgment. It was subsequently arranged that the matter should be reheard before two judges with a view that the trouble and expense of an appeal might be avoided to the unsuccessful party; that the evidence taken by Mr. Justice Green should be used at the re-hearing, and judgment delivered after the respective counsel had addressed the court. The re-hearing of the petition commenced accordingly late on Friday afternoon last and concluded on Saturday. Mr. Gill, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the petitioner; and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the official liquidators.

Mr. Gill stated the circumstances which led to the presentation of the petition. After the bank went into liquidation, various petitions were filed by shareholders, praying that the company might be wound up by the court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, or under the supervision of the court, and that Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee might be removed from the office of liquidators of the Bank, and that other liquidators or another liquidator might be appointed in their stead by this court. The various petitioners set up as the chief ground of their petition that at the time the company went into liquidation, there were a large number of shares which had been forfeited by reason of non-payment of calls, and large arrears of calls were due upon such forfeited shares, but the liquidators had taken no steps to recover such overdue calls. Among such defaulting shareholders were Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and several of his relatives, and therefore it was the interest of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey not to enforce such calls, and instead of realizing the whole of the assets and enforcing payment of the arrears of calls, the liquidators had made a fraudulent sale of the assets of the Bank. Upon the hearing of one of the petitions it was ordered by this court that Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the voluntary liquidators, be removed, and Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia be appointed liquidators in their stead. At the time that these liquidators were appointed it was expected that the whole of the assets of the company would be properly realized, and that the interest of the shareholders would be properly attended to. The liquidators brought suits against Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and others to recover large amounts alleged to be due by them to the Bank, and although the amounts claimed in such suits were very large, and Kessowjee Naik was a very wealthy person, yet, to the great surprise of the shareholders and to the detriment of their interests, these suits were compromised for comparatively very small amounts. Although the nominal liquidators were Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia, yet the real liquidator was Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia, at whose instigation the petitions to remove the former liquidators had been filed, and who had already made a profit by filing petitions against them, and who was to share the profits to be made on this petition with Dinanath Rughoonath Khote, and it was rumoured at the time when the suits were so compromised that Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia was acting in collusion with Kessowjee Naik and had been bought over by him, and that Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia, who were merely the tools of Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia whose conduct was entirely dictated by Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia, who was also giving instructions to their solicitors, were acting in collusion with him without any regard for the interest of the shareholders at large for whose benefit they were presumed to act. The petitioner, as well as other shareholders, at the time the compromise abovementioned was effected, had heard about such fraud, but there was no proof of the same. All the facts mentioned above were amongst others elicited and brought out in the cross-examination of Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia in the Mills Libel case, in which it was proved beyond doubt by the admissions of Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia himself, that his opposition was bought over by Kessowjee Naik for the sum of rupees one lakh or thereabouts, and that he thereupon got the suits compromised. It was believed that Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia were not unaware of the above transaction, and that they knowingly permitted and allowed Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia to appropriate the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, whereas in justice the same ought to have been recovered by them as liquidators for the benefit of the shareholders. The petitioner, on making further inquiries since the Mill Libel case was informed that Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia, the liquidators, and one Gordhundas Khimjee obtained from Kessowjee Naik one lakh of rupees on condition that they would get all the suits against him compromised for half a lakh, and that the sum of half a lakh having been increased to a lakh, Kessowjee Naik claimed a refund of the lakh of rupees paid by him to them. Immediately on becoming aware of the facts mentioned above, petitioner was informed that one Mahomed Rowjee, a shareholder in the company, caused letters to be written through his solicitors to Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia, but they had neglected to answer the same. Mr. Gill remarked that no decisions were reported in India on section 157 of Act 10 of 1866, under which the present application was made. The English Company's Act of 1862, section 141, was identical with section 157 of the Indian Act. After citing several decisions under the English Act, the learned gentleman referred to the case of Sir John Moore Gold Mining Company, Law Reports, 12th Chancery Division, 325, as directly in point. Here, as in that case, the liquidators placed themselves in a false position; they became pecuniarily indebted to the very persons with whom it was their duty to be at arms-length. Mr. Kapadia got Cassumbhoy to be his surety for Rs. 5,000 borrowed of a money lender, and took money on loan from N. A. Wadia at the very time he was negotiating a compromise with Kessowjee Naik. The liquidators admitted in their affidavit they came to know for certain of the truth of N. A. Wadia getting money from Kessowjee Naik. They took no steps on learning that from Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert's letter, which they read soon after it was sent. No explanation was demanded officially or privately from N. A. Wadia. They showed partiality to N. A. Wadia in the matter; they took his part; and their own admissions, according to the decision in Sir John Moore Gold Mining Company, were sufficient to dismiss them.

Mr. Inverarity followed Mr. Gill, contending that the admitted facts, concerning which he read copiously from the printed notes of evidence, were sufficient to dispose of the case in the petitioner's favour. Monies ought to be recovered from the liquidators themselves, and from N. A. Wadia with whom they were on intimate terms and to whom they were indebted. The conduct of the liquidators subsequently to the filing of the petition afforded strong grounds for supporting the petitioner's view.

Mr. Inverarity wished to put in letters addressed by Dinanath Raghunath Khote to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, in which he expressed a desire to retire from the liquidation. The letters showed that he had funked and wanted to resign.

Mr. Latham objected to the admission of the letters, saying that Dinanath was quite prepared at the moment to stand or fall by their Lordship's decision.

The letters were not admitted.

Mr. Latham briefly addressed the court on behalf of the liquidators. The course pursued by the counsel for the petitioner was curious and open to comment. All the charges about the liquidators having taken money or bribe from N. A. Wadia had failed. It would have been desirable to read the whole evidence.

The Chief Justice.—We expect counsel, when the evidence has been all taken, to give us the result of it without wading through it all.

Mr. Latham said it was adopted in this case, because the petitioner had not proved his case. The object of the petition was simply to get rid of the China suit filed by N. A. Wadia against Jairasbhoy Peerbhoy. It might be that the liquidators had acted rather injudiciously; but they had been very frank with the court, and had brought forward matters which, but for their frankness, were not likely to be known. That was a reason why the court should believe them. If Mr. Kapadia had not made the admission that he had borrowed money of N. A. Wadia, there was nothing before the court to show that he had, except perhaps the story of Mooljee Hunsraj, which had completely broken down. If Mr. Kapadia came before the court to say anything but the whole truth, he would have simply denied the receipt of any money from N. A. Wadia, and there was no evidence to contradict him. This was of course quite apart from the question whether, on their own admissions they should be continued in the office of liquidators. It was one thing if the court received and acted upon Mr. Kapadia's own account of his indiscretion; but it would be quite a different thing if the court expressed an opinion that there was a suspicion of some of the spoil having gone to him; and the learned counsel begged the court to keep these two things distinct. It was a matter of little consequence to his client if he was removed from the liquidatorship on the ground of indiscretion; but it was a serious matter to him to have his character, as a member of the Bar, cleared of the imputation of corrupt conduct.

The Chief Justice said there was no proof at all of corrupt conduct, or that Mr. Kapadia took any share of the spoil.

Mr. Latham said the point he was upon was that there was nothing whatever to show corrupt conduct on Mr. Kapadia's part.

Sir Charles Sargent.—There is no evidence to show that he had any share of the spoil.

The Chief Justice.—I don't think mere removal would be a disgrace to a liquidator.

Mr. Latham.—Then I do not seek to resist an order for removal should your Lordships intend to make it. But I argue that there is no proof whatever of corrupt conduct.

The Chief Justice.—There is none. We think it established, however, by the liquidators' own admissions, that they have not shown the discretion, zeal, or care which, as officers of the court, we have the right to expect of them. They are not fit persons to fill the situation.

Some discussion ensued as to costs, after which

The Chief Justice said.—We must not discourage persons who disclose and expose the indiscretion of officers of the court by depriving them of their costs. Petitioner is to recover two-thirds of his costs from the official liquidators; and if he cannot levy so much, he is to have them from the Bank upon his showing that his proceedings have been beneficial to it. Remove the present liquidators and appoint Thursday week for the petitioner to bring in names of proposed new liquidators before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers. Seven days' clear advertisement to be published.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent.)

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The adjourned hearing of the summons obtained by Mr. Gordon, the liquidator of the above company, calling upon the creditors and shareholders of the company to show cause why the sale of the company's mills at Colaba to Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas for Rs. 2,81,000 should not be confirmed, came on in chambers. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Own, appeared for the liquidator; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas, the purchaser; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for certain creditors and shareholders to oppose the sale; Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee, appeared for Gokaldas Madhowjee, a creditor, who had made a higher offer of three lakhs subsequently to Mr. Morarbhoy's offer being accepted on certain conditions; the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for certain shareholders to support the sale; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas and Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Lungdana, the Trustees.

Mr. Jardine said that, since the liquidator had entered into the agreement of sale with Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas, the creditors had come to an arrangement with the shareholder, by which it was proposed that the shareholders should take up the property of the company and should discharge the preferential claims of certain creditors and pay the rest 6 annas in the rupee. By this arrangement the creditors would get a larger dividend than if the sale to Mr. Morarbhoy was confirmed. It was proposed to raise the money required by mortgage.

Mr. Lang said that he was instructed to oppose the sale on behalf of the majority of the creditors. The learned counsel said that the only persons who had any interest in the company were the creditors, and they were agreed that the scheme of compromise spoken of by Mr. Jardine should be carried out.

Mr. Starling said that his client was ready to offer rupees three laks for the company's mills at Colaba if the 23rd clause of the printed conditions of sale was struck out and the 21st clause modified. The 23rd clause provided that the purchaser shall accept a new lease from the Colaba Land Company if called upon by the vendor in place of the present lease which is in the name of Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas and Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Lungdana; and the 21st that the purchaser shall enter into an indemnity with the trustees. Mr. Starling contended at great length that Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas and Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee were no longer trustees according to law. They had assigned over their lease to the Nicol Press Company, and under the circumstances they were not entitled to an indemnity.

Mr. Farran contended that Mr. Morarbhoy was a trustee as he remained liable on the original lease. The liability in regard to the rent was very heavy, and the object of the creditors was to keep him liable for the rent. The offer made by Goculdas Madhowjee and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy was subject to the condition that the 23rd clause of the conditions of sale should be omitted, and the 21st should be modified. Mr. Farran said that the scheme of compromise proposed by the shareholders and creditors was such that the court could not possibly sanction it. It was a scheme to resuscitate a practically insolvent company. The money required was to be raised by mortgage; and on the property of the company, which was admittedly worth 3½ lakhs, it was proposed to raise nearly four lakhs. The effect of the compromise, if sanctioned, would be to throw the insolvent company on the world again, and it must again go into liquidation.

His Lordship said that he could not agree with Mr. Starling that Mr. Morarbhoy was not entitled to an indemnity from the purchaser. It was absurd that one man should be the owner of the mills and another should have a very heavy liability hanging over his head for the rent of the premises. His Lordship was of opinion that in Equity Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas and his co-trustee should be freed from their liability. His Lordship directed the summons to stand over for three weeks for the liquidator to ascertain from the shareholders whether the proposed arrangement could be carried out on the basis of a proper indemnity being given to Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhookandas and his co-trustee. If such arrangement could not be carried out on such terms, His Lordship said that he would direct the mills to be put up for sale by public auction at an upset price of Rs. 2,81,000, upon the conditions of sale settled by Mr. Justice Green. His Lordship remarked that the conditions could not be varied, and the 21st and 23rd clauses should remain as they are, because the purchaser should indemnify Mr. Morarbhoy and his co-trustee against future liability in regard to the rent. His Lordship directed that the costs of the liquidator of one set of shareholders and creditors should come out of the assets of the company. The costs of the purchaser were reserved.

Mr. Lang asked his Lordship to reject Mr. Morarbhoy's offer, which his Lordship declined to do.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned quarterly and an adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon last, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., presiding. There were also present—Mr. James Bapty, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. [illegible] M. R. De Quadros, J. B. Duxbury, D. E. [illegible], J. Graves, D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, Captain [illegible] Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, [illegible] jee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee [illegible] Goculdas Jugmohundas, [illegible]

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Ardasir Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Hurrichund Sadashewjee, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Joomabhoy Lalljee, K. C. Bedarkur, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Vandravundas Purshotumdas.

The chairman stated that on the 3rd May last, the meeting was adjourned for want of a *quorum*, nineteen members being present when twenty were required; but as under the Act the business of a meeting adjourned for want of a *quorum* could be transacted without waiting for a *quorum*, they could go on. If the business was important, they should have waited for the usual half hour, but as it was only formal, they should proceed without waiting.

POLICE QUARTERS AT PYDHONEE.

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, and carried, That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the following payments amounting to Rs. 16,781-1-9 from surplus cash balance :—

Cost of constructing the Police Quarters at Pydhonee, the grant for 1879 having lapsed ....Rs.	14,981	1	9
Extra remuneration to receivers at Rs. 5 each per mensem (the rate of commission being increased to 3 annas or more for each bill collected, provided the total Budget grant for the receivers be not exceeded)........Rs.	1,800	0	0
Rs.	16,781	1	9

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and carried, That the Town Council's resolution of the 23rd March 1880, forwarding the proceedings of the Council, together with the correspondence and reports on the Malabar Hill Reservoir contract, be recorded, the matter having already been disposed of by the Corporation at its special general meeting held on the 19th April 1880.

BUDGET TRANSFERS.

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and carried, That the letter from the Acting Secretary, Town Council, No. 855, dated 31st March 1880, reporting Budget transfers amounting to Rs. 52,598-2-10, made during the quarter ending 31st March last, be recorded, and that sanction be given to the writing off of Rs. 12,623-13-2.

THE TULSI WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said that, in accordance with the notice he had given, he would ask the Municipal Commissioner, a question, and that was, why the residents in the districts of the city supplied by the Tulsi reservoir are provided with a diminished and irregular supply of water at the present time, and why so excessive a quantity as nearly 40 gallons per head per diem was drawn off daily during the last six months from the reservoir?

At the suggestion of the chairman, the following letter, dated 7th April 1880, from Mr. Walton to Mr. Grant, was read here :—

"SIR—In reply to your No 3452 of 1880, I have the honor to reply as follows:—The residents in the districts supplied by Tulsi receive the whole apportionment due to them per day, viz., 42,50,000 gallons to 1,50,000 people, or 28 gallons per head. In order to restrict the draught from the lake to this quantity, it is necessary to cut off the supply for 12 hours out of the 24. The excessive quantity supplied to the people in the Tulsi district is due to causes which always present themselves when a high service water supply is substituted for a low one. The Tulsi supply is a high service supply, and the Vehar is comparatively a low one. The former having been substituted for the latter, and the old house fittings and distribution mains being retained, the excessive pressure of the Tulsi supply enables the water to escape to waste by bursting the mains and house connections, and thus renders the apportionment of the supply beyond control as long as the constant service is in force. The alternative to the constant service is the intermittent service, an objectionable system of supply on account of the inconvenience it puts the public to. It was not, therefore, put into force with the Tulsi service until it became apparent that, unless the supply drawn from the lake was much curtailed, the lake would run dry before the monsoon. The system of water waste prevention which I understand you have already ordered to be enforced will obviate all the present difficulties. It will prevent underground waste, waste by house connection, wilful waste in houses, &c, and will enable you to control the supply within the proper rate per head and to give the supply by a constant high service.—I have, &c. RIENZI WALTON.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Might not the Corporation be favoured with information by the engineer in charge of the Tulsi Water Works, whether or not it is the fact that the Tulsi lake has for about a month past very nearly reached its bottom, and whether in consequence of that, he has not been under the necessity of admitting Vehar water for the purpose of supplying the Tulsi districts with water either for the whole or some portion of the day?

The Chairman.—I think it will be better if Mr. Goculdas were allowed to complete what he has to say unless he wishes this question to be answered.

Mr. Goculdas.—I wish it to be answered.

The Municipal Commissioner.—It is a fact that in the Tulsi districts Vehar water is supplied.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Is it a fact that for twelve hours in the day the water supply is cut off?

The Municipal Commissioner, reading from a report, said that it had been the case for six weeks past.

In answer to a question from Mr. Goculdas, the Municipal Commissioner said that the pressure was high, because the Tulsi scheme was not yet completed. When the Malabar Hill Reservoir should be completed the present high pressure from Tulsi would be reduced to the pressure which had originally been contemplated.

Mr. Goculdas rose again to say that nothing definite had been stated in the report as to what were the means taken to prevent waste. He, therefore, wished to move that the Tulsi supply was quite unsatisfactory, and that the Commissioner's explanation was not of a nature to enable the Corporation to come to any conclusion. He thought it was necessary that the Commissioner should be requested to make a report as to what means had been taken to prevent the waste of water and to provide a regular supply.

Dr. Weir said that his previous explanation was especially in reference to Mr. Goculdas's question, and it was clear so far as it went. He found from the engineer's report that the present pressure, 457, would be reduced, after the completion of the reservoir, to 250, which was really a very great diminution. In regard to the further inquiry, Dr. Weir stated that the subject of prevention of waste had already been brought before the Town Council, as most members of the Corporation were aware. He himself had written two letters in favour of an establishment to detect leakage and prevent waste. The total waste detected up to a certain date amounted to 54,800 gallons per day. They were all well aware that a short time ago Mr. Braham had applied for a further establishment, but, though it had Dr. Weir's approval, the Town Council would not recommend any further expenditure. The causes of the wastage and measures taken to prevent it were as follow :—"The increased pressure of the Tulsi water acting on old Vehar mains and house service pipes tending to leakage and enormous loss underground, and reckless consumption by house owners; the placing of metres in mains to ascertain the extent of waste from the leakage; the house to house inspection of house service connections; the alteration of the size of house service connections; the employment of a staff to detect and report reckless consumptions."

Mr. J. P. Kapadia.—Is it a fact that the pipes were not well soldered?

Dr. Weir.—I don't know of any such case.

Mr. D. S. Kemp thought that the Corporation could do nothing better than sanction the additional establishment applied for by Mr. Braham. There must be a proper and efficient supervision, because it was a subject upon which the rate-payers were apt to become very stormy. Out of the numerous instances of leakage, Mr. Kemp cited one which had happened within his personal knowledge. A certain quantity of water was daily running to waste from a certain pipe, which, however, was above the ground, with the exception of a small piece. The waste of water, in this case was found upon examination to be 10 gallons every two minutes under ground. Since there were no doubt thousands of cases like this, Mr. Kemp thought that there was no possibility of preventing the enormous loss than the keeping of a separate establishment for the purpose. It was a matter of urgent necessity, and with their experience of the alarming phenomenon of the Tulsi lake reaching its bottom, no time should be lost to make some adequate provision in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said that though in the discussion of the subject they were, perhaps, a little out of order, he very cordially agreed with Mr. Kemp. It would be seen from the measures that had already been adopted by the Town Council, that the subject was receiving their closest attention and that they would certainly do their best to prevent the recurrence of such a misfortune.

The matter then dropped without any resolution being brought forward.

PETITION FROM THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The clerk read a letter from the Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, forwarding a petition from the members, appealing against the rate fixed for water supplied to the musjids, namely, six annas per 1,000 gallons.

Proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, that in reply to their letter, dated 25th February 1880, appealing against the rate fixed for water supplied to musjids, namely, 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, the President and Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islam be informed that, as stated in the resolution of the Town Council, dated 20th January last, under the new rules for the supply of water Mahomedan places of worship pay precisely the same rates as are charged upon Hindoo, Parsee, Christian and all other places of worship in the city. The Corporation is therefore unable to accede to applicant's request.

Mr. Gostling said that the Musulmans were in a different position from the Christians, Parsees, or Hindus. He had often had occasion to visit the musjids in the course of his professional business, and he saw there fountains, whose water was largely made use of by those who came to pray. As the water did not cost the Municipality six annas per 1,000 gallons, he expressed his willingness to second any amendment to Dr. Blaney's motion.

Proposed by Mr. Hassanbhai Visram, and seconded by Mr. Gostling, that four annas per 1,000 gallons only be charged for water supplied to places of worship.

Dr. Blaney said that they were reducing the subject to a budget question; therefore it might well be reserved till the next budget came on.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supported Dr. Blaney's views. He said that no changes in the revenue of the Municipality ought to be made in the midst of a budget year. The revenue should be laid down at the budget time after mature consideration, and it ought not to be changed or modified until the end of the budget year. Otherwise they would be deranging the finances, and the income, instead of being fixed, would be precarious. Therefore whatever the rate the Corporation wished to levy upon religious and charitable buildings in regard to the supply of water, the question ought to be deferred till budget time.

Dr. Blaney said that, as they were anxious to deal fairly by all sections of the community, he would withdraw his previous resolution, and proposed instead that the reply to the President and Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islam be postponed until after the consideration of the next budget, when the letter will be submitted to the Corporation.

This was seconded by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhai and carried.

Mr. Hassambhai withdrew his amendment.

THE MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Dr. T. Blaney, That the bye-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens sanctioned by the Town Council on the 23rd December 1879, be confirmed.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, seconded by Mr. M. R. De Quadros, That the Municipal Commissioner and Town Council be recommended to consider the following amendments in paras. 1, 2, and 3 of the bye-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens, and that the draft bye-Laws be remitted with the amendments to the Commissioner and the Council for further considerations :—

"1. The Victoria and other Municipal Gardens within the city of Bombay shall be open to the public daily from sunrise to 7 P. M., or to 10 P. M. on moonlight nights, or at such hour as shall be stated upon notice-boards to be daily placed at each entrance to the Gardens, provided that the Municipal Commissioner shall have power to close any or all of such gardens for the purpose of carrying out therein any special work connected therewith. Previous notice of such closing shall be given in at least one English and one Vernacular local newspaper.

"2. The public shall have free access to the gardens except on special occasions when the Town Council with the sanction of Government may reserve them for public exhibitions and amusements, and a fee may be charged for admission. In all such cases previous notice should be given by the Municipal Commissioner in at least one English and one Vernacular paper.

"3. Visitors to the gardens shall not pluck, injure, or touch any fruit, flowers, trees, plants, shrubs, or leaves within the gardens, or in any way interfere with the arrangement of any flower-bed, plantation, tree, plant, shrub, flower, grass plat, or walk or pathway, and they must confine themselves to such paths and other places as are set apart for promenading.

Mr. Kemp had given notice of an amendment similar to item 2 of Mr. Duxbury's amendment, but he withdrew it. Dr Blaney also withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Duxbury's amendment was, after some discussion, passed unanimously as a substantive motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and carried, That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the following payments, amounting to Rs. 13,492 from surplus cash balance :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of fixing 14 Persian wheels for watering the roads in the districts supplied with Tulsi water......	1,900	0	0
Cost of laying a water main at DeLisle Road	4,700	0	0
Amount of toll fees payable to Bandora Municipality on meat vans from April to November 1879 at Rs. 5 per van per month, the grant for 1879 having lapsed	830	0	0
Cost of 300 teakwood fish benches for different markets, and for repairs to the railing around the sheep market at DeLisle Road	800	0	0
Cost of constructing new road from the Queen's Road Level Crossing to French Bridge, the land required for such road being made over to the Municipality free of charge	5,262	0	0
Rs.	13,492	0	0

In answer to Dr. Blaney with regard to the heavy amounts of toll fees charged by the Bandora Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner stated that Government had refused to interfere in the matter, and that it was quite possible that some ample arrangement might be come to in the matter between the Municipality of Bombay and Bandora.

Mr. Gostling, expressing his satisfaction at the opening of a new road from the Queen's Road level crossing to French Bridge, recommended the opening of a road from the bridge into Girgaum Back road.

There was some more business to dispose of, but the Corporation adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock until Friday next.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 18.

(Before Mr. HART.)

A DISPUTED SALE OF PEARLS.

LALJI THAVARDAS vs. CHATARBHOOJ AND VALJI.

MR. HARISHANKAR appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Maneckshaw for the defendants.

This was a suit brought to recover the sum of Rs. 516-8 from the first defendant on account of a sale of pearls made to him, and Rs. 14 from the other, being balance due to the plaintiff on account of another sale of the same kind. It appears that the plaintiff, who is a dealer in pearls, had made two distinct sales; but both the defendants made a common cause by alleging that a sale of pearls, worth about Rs 300, had been made to the first defendant only; that he, the said defendant, lost the whole bunch from his pocket two days after he had bought it in a public temple where he had been for prayers; and that the plaintiff, when he was told about it, agreed to receive the cost price only, namely, Rs. 200, which sum the first defendant alleged to have paid on his own account in the house and presence of Valji.

A witness, who, according to His Honour, was a very reliable one, was called by the defendants, but his evidence was not quite favourable to the party for whom he had appeared.

His Honour, after carefully weighing the evidence on both sides, thought that the story of the plaintiff was less open to falsehood or inconsistency than that of the defendants, and that the sum of Rs. 200 appeared to have been paid by the second defendant on his own account. He, therefore, passed a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 373-8, and Rs. 14, balance, against the other.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th June, enquiring whether dock dues are to be charged on vessels which may be in dock on 30th June for the number of days they may remain in dock during July, and also whether the charge for the use of ropes, fenders, &c., and for towing sailing vessels may be made after 1st July. Resolution.—The charges referred to by the Port Officer are to be enforced on and after 1st July.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th April, recommending that additional railway sidings be laid at Prince's Dock for the convenient shipment of cotton arriving full pressed from up-country. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 7th June, estimating the cost of laying sidings on the east and west sides of the dock jetty at Rs. 11,893. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Consideration postponed until the end of the monsoon.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th May, forwarding a letter from the Health Officer, Municipality, intimating that permission will be given to Govindjee Mooljee and others to build godowns on Elphinstone Estate according to the plan they have submitted, provided that the Trustees will be responsible that the warehouses are not converted into or used as human dwellings. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. The Resident Engineer stated that the buildings in question have a road 60 feet wide in front, an open space 15 feet wide behind, and a gully 3 feet wide on either side; that they are only 70½ feet long and 22 feet wide, and are to be well provided with doors and windows. Resolution.—The trustees regret that they are unable to give the guarantee required by the Municipal Commissioner. They fail to see why the buildings should be objected to, seeing that from the correspondence they satisfy the requirements of the Municipality as warehouses, and that they are, in the opinions of the Trustees, sufficiently well ventilated for any purpose to which they may be put. The Trustees hope that the Municipal Commissioner will raise no further objection to the lessees building on the plan submitted.

Read Government resolution No. 315, dated 4th June, intimating, in reply to a representation made regarding the extensive use being made of the Apollo Bunder for the shipment of Government stores, cattle, &c., that it must continue so long as the exigencies of the service render it absolutely necessary. Resolution.—The letter should be replied to, expressing the strong opinion of the Trustees that the Apollo Bunder should not be used for the shipment of stores and cattle, and pointing out the invalidity of the objection made by the Commissary General.

Read the following report by the auditors on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 1880 :—"We have the honour to report for the information of the Trustees that the audit of the accounts of the Port Trust for the second half of the year 1879-80 has been completed, and that they have been found correct. We have the pleasure to add that the vouchers and books also are in order. In the statement of capital debt account of the Trust the item, 'suspense account, being deficit on revenue account,' which found a place therein in former years, has been omitted. We learn that the Accountant General has raised the question as to the correctness of the interest account between Government and the Trust which is now under enquiry and report by the Trustees, and that pending a decision thereon, it has been deemed advisable to follow this course." Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 15th June, applying for three months' privilege leave from such proximate date as he may avail himself of it. Resolution.—The leave is granted.

Read letter from Mr. Pilcher, dated 14th June, asking compensation for damage done to his shigram by its falling off the road leading to Tank Bunder. Resolution.—Mr. Pilcher's claim for compensation cannot be admitted.

It was proposed by Mr. G. A. Kittredge, that a signboard be put up at the entrance to the Tank Bunder road with a notice to the effect that the road is private and that the public use it at their own risk.

On a poll being taken, there voted in the favour of the proposal Messrs. Kittredge, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Sassoon, Jacomb, Douglas and the Hon'ble Mr. Graham. Against it Colonel Cox, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Mathew, Trevor, and Capt. Carew. The numbers being equal, the proposal was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

Read letter from Mr. G. A. Kittredge, dated 16th June, giving notice that he would propose that Government be asked to so amend schedule D of Act VI. of 1879 as to permit the Trustees to issue bonds with interest coupons attached. Resolution.—Mr. Kittredge's proposal is agreed to.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th June, stating that the bottom plating of the tug Dromedary has considerabbly deteriorated, and that at the water line and on some other places it is necessary for over all patches to be fitted. He states that the work is being done by the Engineer's Department and that the cost will be from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. These repairs will, he hopes, render the Dromedary effective for a few months, and he proposes to report further on the subject of tugs hereafter. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 324, dated 7th June, intimating that application will be made to the Government of India for a fresh survey of the north channel by the Marine Survey Department.

Pilotage statement week to 15th June—

22 vessels piloted into harbour.
24 „ „ out of „
16 „ transported.

List of vessels that have entered and left Prince's Dock week to 15th June—

8 vessels entered.
10 „ left.
8 „ remaining in dock.

WE extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation :—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

BENGAL.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA.—The annual report on the Police Administration of the town and suburbs of Calcutta shows a decrease of nearly ten per cent. in the total number of cases reported, which, to our thinking, is none the less satisfactory than it occurs chiefly in respect of cognisable miscellaneous cases of a more or less petty character. There was a slight increase in the number of serious offences against person, and against person or property, in both town and suburbs. In the town there were four cases of murder reported against five in the previous year, and there were two cases of attempt at murder. In two out of the four cases of murder the prisoners were convicted, and the capital sentence was carried out. In the suburbs also there were four cases of murder, and in each of them the murderer was convicted and executed. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested or summoned during the year was eighty per cent. as compared with seventy-nine in the previous year, and the percentage of stolen property recovered was higher than in any previous year. There were fifty-nine cases of suicide, as compared with sixty in 1878, and 228 accidental deaths, of which 10 were from snake-bite, 116 by drowning, 31 by falls from trees, buildings, etc., 8 from being run over in the streets. Fifteen European seamen were drowned in the river, as compared with 9 in 1878 and 41 in 1877.

MADRAS.

THEFT OF A VALUABLE DOCUMENT FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT AT KURNOOL.—This is a case that had been pending for some time. The document, which was valued at a lakh and fifty thousand rupees, was given into the hands of the goomasta of the Court, who secured it in a box with several other papers. On coming to Court on the morning of the 10th the goomasta found that a false key had been inserted. Suspicion being thus raised he waited till the Sheristadar came, and informed him of the circumstance. On the Sheristadar opening the box he found that the document had been extracted and reported the matter to the Sessions Judge, who sent for the police and put the case into their hands.—*Madras Times.*

PURSUIT AFTER A MURDERER.—A time expired convict, who was released from the Bellary Central Jail on the 24th ultimo, returned to his village at Maddikara, in the Pattikondah Taluq, Kurnool District, and having a grudge against a certain police constable, went to the police station, and, seeing a constable sleeping there, struck at him with a hatchet; he found that it was the wrong man that he had wounded, but as he had wounded him, he finished his work by killing him. He then walked away with a police carbine and all the ammunition at the station, and, on his way to the village, he met a man and asked him for the loan of Rs. 3, and on his refusing shot him dead. The villagers coming to hear of this, gave pursuit, when he wounded several of them, and retreated to the hills. The Superintendent of Police and Sub-Magistrate have proceeded to the spot to effect his capture. The Kurnool Police are assisted by the Bellary Police. One of the police constable was fired at by the murderer, on which the policeman threw down his musket and clothes and bolted, and the murderer has donned the police uniform and has taken possession of the carbine. He has now two police carbines in his possession.—*Correspondent, Madras Times.*

RUSSIAN CRUISERS AND ENGLISH TRADE.

Now that fresh men with fresh ideas have been placed at the head of the Admiralty, we trust that something may be speedily done to give England a fleet of powerful cruisers capable of encountering any squadron which Russia may despatch to distant seas. More than once we have insisted that if this country is to be protected against the malevolence of Russia we must have ready a number of swift-steaming, heavily-armed cruisers. It is no use for us to keep on adding unwieldy ironclads to our fleet, for Russia is the only naval power that we are likely for some years to come into conflict with; and Russia is wholly ignoring both her own ironclads and those of this ill-advised country. So long ago as 1877 Admiral Lesorsky, the Russian Minister of Marine, came to the conclusion that Russia, owing to the absence of skilled labour and the dearness of manufactured iron, could not possibly compete with success with England in the matter of armour-plated vessels, and turned his thoughts to the torpedo and the cruiser. He laid it down as a rule that, England's commercial supremacy resting upon her mercantile marine, the best way to lower her greatness would be to strike at her shipping. The torpedo, he contended, was quite powerful enough to keep away from the Russian coast the slow-paced English ironclads. Inspired with this belief he set to work, and to-day has the satisfaction of controling the most powerful cruiser fleet in the world. This, for practical purposes, may be divided into four squadrons: the armour-plated frigate cruisers, the swift corvettes, the Atlantic cruisers, and the privateers of the Moscow fleet. In the first category we may place the Minin, the General Admiral, and the Duke of Edinburgh, frigates carrying six inches of armour, four 12½ ton guns, the usual torpedo appliances, and steaming at thirteen knots an hour. The second will include the eleven clippers and corvettes, like the two men-of-war which put in at Portsmouth the other day (the Rasboinik and Naezdnik), provided with three 6-inch guns, torpedoes and torpedo-boats, and steam-power capable of propelling them at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots an hour. The third will comprise the five merchant steamers acquired in America in 1878 and converted into regular cruisers, with three 6-inch guns, howitzers for dropping shells upon the defenceless decks of armour-clads, and a small flotilla of torpedo-cutters. Lastly, the fourth squadron will be made up of the six similar vessels owned by the Moscow Cruiser Committee, and which were primarily intended to prey upon English shipping. Adding these together, we obtain a total of twenty-five cruisers, all of them steaming at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots, and capable of distancing all the cruisers which we ourselves possess. Captious critics may contend that these could effect nothing against England's ironclad fleet; but they overlook, in so doing, that they are not intended to fight our armour-clads. Russia, in effect, says, "We don't want to meddle with your men-of-war. What we mean to do is, some day, to place these twenty-five cruisers in various parts of the world in such a manner that you will be unable to watch the whole of them, and then a sudden declaration of war will find your shipping in the same helpless condition as that of the United States when the Alabama commenced her successful career."—*Examiner.*

THE ODD MAN OUT.

So fully understood was it that Sir H. D. Wolff and his 'brave army' would 'kick up a row,' that the supplementary tables were taken away and the floor cleared for action. The crush to see Mr. Bradlaugh offer to take the oath was immense. Such a rare chance of a new sensation was not to be lost, and not a place in the body of the House, or any of the galleries up-stairs, was allowed to remain vacant. Mr. Bradlaugh stood, the cynosure of all eyes, on the very spot which Mr. Walpole had occupied twenty-four hours previously on bringing up the committee's adverse report. The junior member for Northampton no longer desired to be treated as 'such a person;' and the instant the Speaker summoned members to take the oath he marched with a quick firm step alone up the floor. Mr. Reginald Yorke crossed his path, but did not stop to block the way; and Sir H. D. Wolff and Mr. Dillwyn simultaneously sprang to their feet on opposite sides of the floor, while cries of 'Order!' and 'Chair!' arose above the commotion spreading throughout the assembly. At the end of the table Sir T. Erskine May met Mr. Bradlaugh, who promptly accepted the proffered Bible; but before the oath could be tendered Sir H. D. Wolff, out-shouting Mr. Dillwyn, who was objecting to interference, made himself heard above the growing din, and, upon the Speaker interposing, silence was abruptly restored. Sir H. D. Wolff lost no time in stating that he opposed the administration of the oath in this instance, whereupon the Tories cheered as though some signal advantage had been won. Mr. Bradlaugh, pale but resolute, and still holding the sacred volume, glanced over his shoulder at them, but again faced the chair as the Speaker requested him to withdraw. Bowing respectfully, he laid down the book, wheeled round, and strode out of the House, thus enabling Mr. Parnell—sitting next but one to Sir H. D. Wolff, alongside Mr. Bentinck—to form some idea of the figure he had himself made when executing the same strategic movement one fine afternoon a year or two ago. Mr. Bradlaugh's back being fairly turned, his case was argued with a surprising amount of acrimony; and it was quite clear, not only from Mr. Gibson's positive and mandatory tone, but from the manner in which Sir H. D. Wolff cocked his hat, and the ferocity with which he plied his toothpick, that the Tories, relying on Catholic and Home Rule support, expected to carry all before them. Yielding for once to surrounding influences even Mr. Walpole smiled. Sir Stafford Northcote, having submitted himself to the actual leader of his party, was permitted to discourse in the old familiar vein. The Ministerial mass was strangely inert, either from perplexity or over-caution, until Mr. Bright stirred it with a trumpet-blast; and after a passing spasm it subsided into inactivity and a sort of stupor under the infliction of Mr. O'Donnell's tirade, which seemed to imply that the admission of the member for Northampton would be specially distressing to the member for Dungarvan. Affairs having become so much mixed that Lord R. Churchill not merely stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. O'Donnell, but supported his amendment, an adjournment was accepted as a leased relief.—*World.*

PULMONARY consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.* For two months past I have been taking that medicine, and my situation has been so remarkably improved, that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain. ED. DOOLITTLE (Bristol).

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A Bay pair of Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, go well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1880.

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